

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, April 30, 1991

The House met at 12 noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, may we not express the attitudes of our hearts and minds only in words or speech, but in deeds and in truth. May our feelings of faith and hope and love find fulfillment in charity and caring and in the deeds of justice. Teach us always, O God, not only to sing and say the words of praise, but to be vigorous in our deeds of mercy and kindness. In Your name, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. SMITH) will please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SMITH of Florida led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Mr. SMITH of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today as the country continues in the recession, we anticipate by tomorrow and by Friday two further pieces of bad news.

Tomorrow, the unemployment statistics are going to be released for last month. More than likely they will show a further loss of jobs for Americans and the unemployment rate coming close, if not on, 7 percent, which has not happened since back in the mid-eighties under Reagan.

By Friday we shall get the Leading Economic Indicator figures, which by all indications are going to be down, once again paving the way for further Americans to lose their jobs.

A full 15 percent of those eligible to work in this country have lost their jobs or are in fear. Those of you that can hear me, if you are in a crowd, look

around; the person to your left, the person to your right, they may very significantly be out of work in the very near future. And remember, the person next to you is looking at you.

And what is the answer of this administration to this problem? Nothing. Where is the legislation to take care of all those unemployed who have lost their jobs where there is no unemployment compensation? There is not any.

What is the answer of this administration to the problem of the recession that we are in? Cut Medicare, cut student loans, that is the answer. No answer at all.

It is time to stand up for America and working Americans, and this administration is not. And it is time we got some answers from the President.

NEGOTIATIONS OVER CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

(Mr. GUNDERSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, last week a number of speeches were given on this House floor critical of the fact that the so-called negotiations over the civil rights bill had been terminated. I have to ask you to think about that. Is that what this government has deteriorated to?

The two interest groups can self-appoint their organizations to go into negotiations, and if those two interest groups reach a common ground, they can somehow order and impose that solution on the Congress of the United States and the President? There was not one elected official, not one Member of Congress, not one Senator, not one person from the administration involved in those negotiations.

I would suggest if we are serious about negotiations, we get the elected officials of this Congress on a bipartisan basis to sit down and begin negotiating. In the absence of that, the victims will be the victims of no civil rights legislation, the minorities of America.

This President is very likely going to be reelected and, therefore, we are going to have him for 5 more years. Do you want to wait 5 years to enact bipartisan civil rights policy? I hope not.

WHERE'S GEORGE?

(Mr. FROST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, during the last Presidential campaign, there was a refrain of "Where's George?" asking where then-Vice President Bush was on a variety of issues.

Unfortunately for the country, that refrain rings very true today.

Our President, George Bush, loved foreign policy and handled the Persian Gulf situation well, but our President is nowhere to be found when it comes to the domestic economy.

Unemployment is climbing, banks are failing, the country is in a recession and our President, who is our domestic Commander in Chief as well as our foreign policy Commander in Chief, has no program at all to meet this crisis.

Indeed, where is George? You can see from this chart, Mr. Speaker, that we have had two successive quarters with a decline in the GNP. Those are in red. When those lines appear in red, that means working Americans are out of work, have lost their jobs.

Mr. Speaker, the President does an excellent job on handling foreign policy, but he is absent without leave when it comes to solving the pressing domestic economic problems facing the country.

It is time for the Commander in Chief to come home. It is time for some leadership. George Bush is in charge of this Nation. Come home, George. We need you.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McNULTY). Members are reminded to address their comments to the Chair.

REPUBLICAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE ADDRESSES TRADE ISSUE

(Mr. HUNTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, first, the previous speaker has a chart over here that shows a number of lines, and I would just remind my colleagues who are watching that all those blue lines reflect some 16 quarters of economic growth. I do not want it to be misconstrued as representing a decline in the gross national product.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is fair to ask the question today on the Republican side of the aisle as well as the Democrat side of the aisle: Is free trade real-

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

ly the conservative position? We are engaged now in a series of debates that will be hosted by the Republican Research Committee, in which we have excellent participants, and tomorrow between 11:30 and 12:30 p.m. in H-227 of the U.S. Capitol we will have a debate between Bill Frenzel, our former colleague, guest scholar of the Brookings Institute, versus Pat Choate, presently chairman of the Congressional Economic Leadership Institute. This issue is absolutely relevant in light of the fast-track request by the administration, and I think it is a good time for conservatives to re-examine their position.

Most conservatives like the idea of free trade, but again, most conservatives also like the idea of strong, unfettered debate. And you are going to see a strong unfettered debate when Bill Frenzel and Pat Choate hook up tomorrow in H-227.

I ask all my colleagues to be there.

ROOTS OF RECESSION SAID TO REACH BACK TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

(Mr. VISCLOSKEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, Presidents Reagan and Bush have wanted to take credit for what they characterize as the longest economic recovery in peacetime since World War II. President Bush is not so fast to take full responsibility, however, for the recession. It is unfortunate that two quarters of decline in real GNP had to occur, however, before we realized that this recession, the Bush recession, started with the election of Ronald Reagan.

Just ask people who were making on average real weekly earnings in 1980 of \$274, when it declined to \$271 in 1985, when it declined to \$266 in 1988, and when it declined to \$264 in 1989.

□ 1210

Ask the unemployed steelworker I met several weeks ago at a pancake breakfast at a facility 5 years ago, now closed. I asked, "So what are you doing now?" He said, "Well, I have got a new job, but I am only making one-half of what I made 5 years ago. My wife, who is a legal secretary, now makes more than I do."

The Bush recession did not start in the fourth quarter of 1990. It started when he and Ronald Reagan were elected in 1980.

INCOME-DEPENDENT EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT

(Mr. PETRI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, nothing is more important to America's future than the education of our young people. That's why it's so important for us to find affordable ways to make it possible for each and every qualified young American to go to college and beyond, or to receive technical training after high school.

Accordingly, in the near future I will introduce the Income-Dependent Education Assistance Act, also known as IDEA for short.

The IDEA Program would provide education loans to students on reasonable terms—better terms than in current programs for most students.

And it would do this while saving billions of dollars.

Under IDEA, there would be no fixed repayment schedule. Rather, repayment would be geared to the incomes of the borrowers, and would be stretched out automatically as long as people need it to be. Those with high incomes after leaving school would be expected to repay relatively quickly at slightly higher effective rates.

Let me emphasize once again that IDEA would provide affordable student loans with little or no cost to the taxpayers. It is a carefully crafted Student Loan Program, and I would urge my colleagues to consider cosponsorship.

NAVY'S STEALTH CONCEPTION PROGRAM

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, America's new high-technology military knows absolutely no bounds. On a passion cruise in the Persian Gulf, the U.S.S. *Acadia*, now known as the loveboat, was so overcome by moonlight, that 36 female sailors, 10 percent of the female crewmembers, got pregnant. That is right.

Now, you talk about floating your boat. But the skipper said, "Not on my watch." He says, "I didn't see anybody doing any moonlight dancing, and there was absolutely no fraternizing among the crewmembers."

Mr. Speaker, let me ask you this. That leads us to the following point: Has the Navy developed a new high-technology mode of propagation? Is this the Navy's stealth conception program? You cannot see it, you cannot hear it, but rabbits are dying all over the Persian Gulf.

STAGGERS LEGISLATION EFFECTIVE AT HANDGUN CONTROL

(Mr. FIELDS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, one of the most important debates on the second

amendment to our Constitution will occur next week. It is time that we examine the facts. It is time to put aside emotion and perception, and just look at the facts. Because, thus far, the only thing that has been debated is emotion.

There are a number of advantages to the legislation introduced by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS]. It imposes no undue delay for individuals wishing to purchase a handgun. It requires a criminal background check on all individuals wishing to purchase handguns. It mandates an improvement in all deficient criminal history records.

On the other hand, the legislation that has been called the Brady legislation imposes a 7-day waiting period for the purchase of a handgun, requires no background check of any kind, and requires no improvement in deficient criminal history records.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to recognize the objectives of both pieces of legislation are the same, and that is to keep handguns out of the hands of criminals. And now is the time to look at the process—and which process best serves that objective.

Mr. Speaker, if there is a careful scrutiny of the facts, a person will determine that the Staggers approach is the one that is preferred to accomplish that particular objective.

TIME TO GET SERIOUS ABOUT CRIME

(Mr. RAMSTAD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, violent crime soared by 10 percent in 1990, according to the FBI's "Uniform Crime Report." With over 23,000 slayings last year, this epidemic of violence presents our Nation with a challenge that must be met head-on with tough law enforcement measures.

It is time to put aside political and ideological considerations. The safety of our streets and security of our neighborhoods should be a bipartisan issue. The victims of crime span the political spectrum. Both Republicans and Democrats are being victimized by this violence.

It is time for this body to get serious about crime. The President has sent us a comprehensive bill, and we should not be afraid to act on it. We owe it to ourselves, and more importantly to those we represent, to take a stand on the important provisions in this violent crime legislation. We need a Federal death penalty. We need to end the endless appeals and legal challenges that make sentencing decisions almost a joke. We need to elevate substance over procedure and return the criminal justice system to its rightful role of a truth-finding process. We need a vote on the President's violent crime bill.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO REDUCE EUROPEAN TROOP CEILING TO 100,000

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to reduce the ceiling on U.S. troops stationed in Europe from 261,885 to 100,000, effective October 1, 1992. I introduce this legislation to make the administration do what it says.

Ever since the Berlin Wall came down in November 1989, the administration has been talking about a reduction in American troop presence in Europe. With a decreased Soviet conventional threat and increased warning time for attack, we no longer need more than a quarter of a million troops on the ground in Europe. I personally doubt we need more than 10,000 to 15,000 permanently stationed troops, along with an active dual-basing program, involving exercises and training by U.S. combat forces on short-term deployments. This bill would force prompt movement toward a smaller force.

Until last year, the European troop ceiling was set at 325,000. Last year, Congress reduced it to 262,000. This legislation would cut the number to 100,000. The administration talks about major reductions. Supreme Allied Commander Gen. John Galvin has testified that we will move from two Army corps of more than four divisions, to one corps of two divisions. He states that we will reduce our 8.75 air wings down to 3.25 air wings. But this is not what we are seeing. Despite all the talk for the last 18 months, no substantial reduction in U.S. troop levels has taken place. And, while DOD proposes closing 35 major U.S. bases, the administration has announced the closure of only scattered installations in Europe. Although DOD claims to have returned to host nations or reduced operations at 225 installations in Europe since October 1989, most of these installations are tiny, like radio towers, filling stations, parking lots, or apartment buildings. It appears that the Bush administration is afraid to ask our NATO allies if we can scale back, in much the same way that they have scaled back.

I used the number 100,000 in this legislation because this is the troop level which most responsible, mainline, pro-NATO commentators seem to think is the maximum needed. Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman SAM NUNN proposed moving to 75,000. The SAIS group cochaired by former Defense Secretary Harold Brown and former Treasury Secretary William Simon said the number should be less than 100,000. This number of troops is more than enough to maintain our commitment to our allies, to rebuff any surprise attack, to communicate

our intention to protect Europe, and to deter any European nation from threatening its neighbors militarily.

Make no mistake about it: Stationing troops, along with an enormous support structure and their dependents abroad costs the American taxpayer tremendous sums of money. We should spend what we need to spend but no more. For the moment, maintaining a force of 100,000 in Europe is plenty. As a side matter, our NATO allies, with the exception of Britain, did the minimum necessary to support the war with Iraq. Why do we always have to do more than is required for their security while they do the minimum necessary for worldwide security?

I intend to offer this legislation as an amendment to the Defense authorization bill. I will be seeking the support of my colleagues.

□ 1230

SETTLING THE CONFLICT IN EL SALVADOR

(Mr. DREIER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, during the decade of the 1980's Central American policy was something that this House anguished over time and time again.

I am very pleased that we got the news this morning that there is apparently an agreement which has been struck between President Cristiani's government of El Salvador and Joaquin Villalobos of the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front. In Mexico City they have been trying to negotiate some kind of cease-fire and a settlement to that 11-year-old war.

I do not like to call it a civil war because we saw a great deal of involvement in the flow of weapons coming from other countries, primarily the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc. But it was a war which was taking place within El Salvador, and I hope very much that the negotiations which have taken place in Mexico City will bring about a successful resolution of that crisis and that we will finally see peace come to that war-torn country.

URGING THE FED TO LOWER INTEREST RATES

(Mr. CLEMENT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I am appalled that the Federal Reserve Board apparently will not lower interest rates without the cooperation of the other members of the Group of Seven. It shocks me because it shows our continued dependence on these nations. We need to assert our independ-

ence from these nations. We can lower interest rates without suffering internationally. In fact, by lowering interest rates we would decrease our trade deficit, if not turn it into a trade surplus.

Most importantly, on the domestic front the lowering of interest rates will be profoundly beneficial. Many more young working families would for the first time be able to afford houses. Many more companies would be able to invest in future opportunities, and our economy would get back on its feet.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Federal Reserve to consider the American people rather than foreign ministers of finance when deciding this issue. Let us think first of our farmers, factory workers, and teachers, not foreign investors. Let us also think first of our manufacturers, our small businessmen, and our financial community. Let us give every American the benefit of our leadership by reducing interest rates and reinvigorating the economy.

RELIEF FOR THE KURDISH REFUGEES

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, later today the House will take up the bill, H.R. 2122, which is an emergency bill to provide assistance to the Kurdish refugees who are in the camps in Iraq and in Turkey and in Iran. This bill provides for some \$400 million in assistance to these refugees through the United Nations and through other multinational disaster relief agencies.

We hope, of course, after seeing the plight of these people that has been so clearly demonstrated on TV, that once their plight has been eased and once their situation is stabilized that most, if not all, will be repatriated, which is to say returned to their hometowns to take up the lives that they had before the war began. But for many of these people, return home will not be possible for a number of reasons.

Accordingly, at my request as chairman of the Subcommittee on International Law, Immigration, and Refugees, I have asked the General Accounting Office to send a team to the camps to assess the needs not just for assistance that the refugees need now but to gather information concerning whether or not the United States has a responsibility to resettle some or all of these people. The obvious likelihood is not all can or should be resettled but perhaps some would have to have a place to go other than their hometowns.

I will report to the House and to the country as this investigation proceeds.

PASS THE BRADY BILL

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, this weekend the FBI released its annual crime report. The figures speak for themselves.

Rapes are up 9 percent, murders up 10 percent, aggravated assault up 10 percent, and robberies up 11 percent. A major culprit in these crimes is the easy availability of handguns.

We need a workable, national system for keeping handguns out of the hands of criminals. The efforts of some States and localities to mandate a waiting period are undermined by the easy availability of handguns in neighboring States. The Brady bill 7-day waiting period would implement an effective national system.

The NRA says oppose the Brady bill and support the Staggers bill, but the Staggers bill is not necessary. We have already mandated the development of a Staggers-style instant check system—implementation of it is billions of dollars and years away.

Mr. Speaker, we can begin to stop the senseless loss of life, next week, with passage of the Brady bill and defeat of the Staggers bill.

U.S. GOVERNMENT POSITION ON LOWERING INTEREST RATES

(Mr. KENNEDY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend the Bush administration, hat in hand, asked Germany and Japan if we could lower our interest rates. What a political sight to see.

Our so-called allies immediately said no, no ifs, ands, or buts. Tough luck, USA.

Coming on the heels of our victory in the Persian Gulf, the rebuff is an embarrassing spectacle, but it points out just how lopsided a superpower we have become. On one hand we brilliantly protect Arab sheiks and the nations who depend on their oil, but on the other hand we have to bug our allies for a little interest rate relief.

Who can really be surprised? After 10 years of tax cuts for the wealthy and spending half of our national defense dollars to defend the Europeans and the Japanese, we have a \$3.5 trillion national debt. Our Government has to issue a lot of bonds to service that debt. And guess who buys them? The Germans, the Japanese, and our wealthy.

So now it is they who tell us what the interest rates will be because they have us over a barrel. Higher interest means more money for them, the lender; less money for us, the borrower.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come to end the mindless policies that force us to kowtow to our allies. If we stand up to Saddam Hussein, we can stand up to the Germans, the Japanese, and the rich and powerful here in America.

TRIBUTE TO SHERIFF JIM BOUTWELL AND JUDGE WILLIAM LOTT

(Mr. LAUGHLIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to recognize two outstanding people from my home State of Texas. Williamson County's Sheriff Jim Boutwell and Judge William Lott have dedicated their lives to making this world a better place to live in. These distinguished individuals have served in making the Williamson County criminal justice system an established model for law enforcement in the State of Texas. This is evidenced by a crime rate in the county which is one-half of the State rate. Two key factors in Williamson County's formula for success are tough law enforcement at the street level and strong courts in the criminal justice system. It is the close cooperation between these two forces, the Sheriff's Department and the courts, which has resulted in a no-nonsense implementation of law and justice in Williamson County.

On April 29, 1991, the Patrick Henry Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution honored Sheriff Boutwell and Judge Lott for their achievement of this system by awarding them the Society's Gold Medal for Law Enforcement in Williamson County. Today, I stand before you so that we also can pay tribute to their dedication and loyalty in establishing a safe community for the American people.

Sheriff Boutwell and Judge Lott both have a long history of public service and commitment to excellence. Jim Boutwell entered law enforcement in 1947, after serving in the U.S. Navy. Later he became the first pilot for the Texas Department of Safety and went on to serve as a Texas Ranger assigned to the Intelligence Division.

After spending some time in the private industry he returned to his first choice of professions—law enforcement. Over the years he has received several awards including a citation for bravery during the tower sniper incident at the University of Texas at Austin. He was recognized as Texas lawman of the year in 1984 and received the Williamson County Law Enforcement Award of Excellence in 1981. Jim Boutwell has been sheriff for Williamson County since 1978.

William Lott served in the U.S. Army in military intelligence during World War II. He earned his law degree from the University of Texas in 1940 and has

practiced law for more than 30 years. He spent 6 years as an assistant attorney general for the State of Texas and was admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1952. He is a member of the State Bar Association and past president of the Williamson County Bar Association. He has received numerous awards including Williamson County's award of excellence, award of appreciation from the Adult Probation Department, and certification of appreciation from the Williamson County Law Enforcement Association. Judge Lott has served as State district judge, 26th Judicial District, since 1977.

It is with great pleasure that I recognize these two exceptional people for their outstanding service to our community.

□ 1230

SUPPORT THE BRADY BILL

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the leadership of this House, and in particular the Speaker. Late last session, the leadership made a commitment to bring the Brady bill to the floor for a vote early this session. Next Wednesday, we will have the opportunity to cast that vote.

Next Wednesday, we will also have the opportunity to consider an alternative offered by my colleague from West Virginia, Mr. STAGGERS. The alternative calls for a national instant check system for purchasers of handguns.

There is only one thing you need to know about the Staggers amendment. It is nothing more than a killer amendment designed by the National Rifle Association to stop the Brady bill.

That is why the NRA is pushing the Staggers proposal. It knows that Staggers is unworkable. It knows that the Attorney General of the United States, Dick Thornburgh, has testified that implementing instant check will cost hundreds of millions of dollars and take 3 to 5 years.

It knows that instant check is a phoney, that there is no instant check. That there is only an NRA-endorsed blank check to allow felons, mental defectives, and drug addicts to continue to buy handguns as easily as they buy a pack of cigarettes.

The Brady bill will pass next week. It will pass because, according to the polls, 95 percent of Americans and 87 percent of gunowners favor the Brady bill's 7-day waiting period. And it will pass because Americans are sick and tired and burying their children, victims of the handgun violence that takes 20,000 American lives a year. The NRA's long reign of terror is about to end.

INTRODUCTION OF MANDATORY SEAT-BELT AND MOTORCYCLE-HELMET BILL

(Mr. COOPER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues know that almost 47,000 Americans have died on our Nation's highways every year. Hundreds of thousands are permanently disabled, millions are temporarily disabled.

We are all aware more or less of these statistics and yet we do almost nothing about it. We do not know how to eliminate all this carnage on our Nation's highways. But we do know a simple, cheap, and effective way to dramatically reduce the bloodshed.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced H.R. 1782. It is a mandatory seat-belt bill for automobiles and a mandatory motorcycle helmet bill for motorcyclists which will reduce our casualty rate dramatically.

I will be lobbying my colleagues in the next few days and weeks to cosponsor this measure. Let us take action this year to reduce the bloodshed on our Nation's highways.

BRADY BILL LONG OVERDUE

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I want to send a message from the Congress to the American people today. That message is simple: "I hear you."

That message goes to the majority of Americans who fear for their personal safety on a daily basis and to the majority of the American people who believe that a waiting period on the purchase of a handgun is a small price to pay to improve their safety.

The American people are looking to us, to Congress, to provide leadership to ease their fears. It is not an imagined fear. It is the product of headlines day after day that tell of communications torn apart by random acts of violence.

The situation we face is as menacing to the American public as any act of terrorism. People are being gunned down in our streets every day.

Congress must provide some relief. The Brady bill is a step in that direction. The Brady bill is workable. It merely states the obvious, that our legal system needs a few days to ensure that laws already on the books, laws which prevent known criminals and the mentally unstable from purchasing firearms, are enforced.

Our policemen, those closest to the violence plaguing our communities, are pleading for the passage of the Brady bill. They know it will save lives.

The Brady bill is long overdue. We must stop the senseless killing and vio-

lent crime we see every day across this Nation. We must ease the fear that has become a part of life for too many people.

My colleagues can send a message by supporting the Brady bill. The Congress can send a message that people want to hear by passing the Brady bill.

LEADERSHIP OF FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICE PROFESSIONALS MEETING IN WASHINGTON THIS WEEK

(Mr. WELDON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, tornadoes in Kansas, wild land fires in California, high-rise fires in Philadelphia and our inner cities, airline disasters across the country, single-family home fires that cause the loss of life, all protected by America's domestic defenders, our fire and emergency service professionals.

This week the leadership is here in Washington, Mr. Speaker, 4,000 of them, to join with the Members of Congress, President Bush, Vice President QUAYLE, and tonight for what will be the largest event in the Nation's Capital as we pay tribute to these brave men and women who day in and day out do so much to protect America, its cities and small towns.

I ask my colleagues and you, Mr. Speaker, to join with us this evening as Attorney General Dick Thornburgh and Marilyn Quayle address this distinguished group of leaders to let them know that we are behind them 100 percent.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DRIFTNET ACT OF 1991

(Mrs. UNSOELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, last week we got an ugly reminder of what happens when we do not get tough with Japan and other countries who illegally use 30-mile-long drift nets to spread a curtain of death entrapping hundreds of thousands of our fish, marine mammals, and seabirds.

Coast Guard planes got a bird's-eye view of up to four drift net vessels roaming 360 miles outside legal fishing zones, without required identifying marks or transponders. The sickening picture they saw was of drift nets full of salmon, of boats ignoring signals to stop, and of criminals cutting their nets free to make a quick getaway.

That is why I have joined today with two of my respected colleagues, GERRY STUDDS and DON YOUNG, to introduce the Driftnet Act of 1991.

The bill authorizes the President to place sanctions on fish products from drift-netting nations. And if that does

not work, we have to look at their TV's and VCR's and camcorders. These drift net pirate countries have to understand that if they insist on stealing our fish, we are going to get tough.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1455, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1991

Mr. MOAKLEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 102-42) on the resolution (H. Res. 136) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1455) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1991 for intelligence activities of the U.S. Government, the Intelligence Community Staff, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1988, NASA MULTIYEAR AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1991

Mr. MOAKLEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 102-43) on the resolution (H. Res. 137) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1988) to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, space flight, control, and data communications, construction facilities, research and program management, and inspector general, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1236, NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM AMENDMENTS

Mr. MOAKLEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 102-44) on the resolution (H. Res. 138) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1236) to revise the National Flood Insurance Program to provide for mitigation of potential flood damage and management of coastal erosion, ensure the financial soundness of the program, and increase compliance with the mandatory purchase requirement, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 1 p.m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McNULTY). Is there objection to the re-

quest of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

RECOGNITION OF ASTRONAUTS MEMORIAL AT JOHN F. KENNEDY SPACE CENTER AS NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO ASTRONAUTS

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 214) to recognize the astronauts memorial at the John F. Kennedy Space Center as the national memorial to astronauts who die in the line of duty.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FROST] for the purpose of explaining the joint resolution.

□ 1240

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 214 recognizes the Astronauts Memorial at the John F. Kennedy Space Center in Titusville, FL, as the national memorial to astronauts who die in the line of duty.

This recently constructed memorial will be located at NASA's Spaceport USA Visitors Center Complex, and is scheduled to be dedicated on May 9, 1991.

No Federal funds were used for the construction of this project. In large part, the funding for this \$6.2 million memorial project was provided by the overwhelming successful sale of *Challenger* license plates in the State of Florida. A \$2 million trust fund has been established for the memorial's perpetual care and maintenance.

The resolution before us was authorized by our colleague, the gentleman from Florida, JIM BACCHUS. By acting today to pass House Joint Resolution 214, we are giving those 14 astronauts the national recognition they deserve for having given their lives in the pursuit of the exploration of space.

I commend my colleague from Florida for his inspiration and commitment in bringing this deserved designation to pass and urge my colleagues to support passage of the bill.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

Mr. BACCHUS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to yield to my freshman colleague, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BACCHUS], also a sponsor of this joint resolution.

Mr. BACCHUS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to speak as a sponsor of

House Joint Resolution 214 which is intended to honor the men and women who have given their lives in our Nation's exploration of space. I want especially to thank the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FROST] and the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BARRETT] and others who have helped make this resolution something we could move so quickly to the floor.

This joint resolution will designate the Astronauts Memorial, now being constructed at Kennedy Space Center, as the national memorial to astronauts who die in the line of duty. The memorial honors these heroes: *Challenger* crew members Francis R. "Dick" Scobee, Michael J. Smith, Ronald E. McNair, Ellison S. Onizuka, Judith A. Resnik, Gregory B. Jarvis, and S. Christa McAuliffe; Apollo 1 crew members Virgil I. "Gus" Grissom, Edward H. White II, and Roger B. Chaffee; and T-38 training astronauts Theodore C. Freeman, Charles A. Bassett II, Elliot M. See, Jr., and Clifton C. Williams, Jr.

I am proud that this resolution is my very first as a Member of this House. Much of the history of human space exploration has been written in my district at the Kennedy Space Center. The people of my district and the people of Florida take great pride in this history. This is why they overwhelmingly supported construction of this memorial by purchasing commemorative license plates. They and the Astronauts Memorial Foundation, which organized the project, have made possible a memorial that is highly deserving of this recognition of the national monument.

This Astronauts Memorial helps people remember those who have come before citizens and reminds all citizens of the bright future that space exploration offers to our Nation and to all people everywhere. Above all, this memorial reminds citizens of the risks involved in expanding the boundaries of exploration and knowledge. It reminds citizens also that we must push forward despite these risks.

I look forward, Mr. Speaker, to being with the families of our heroic astronauts, and with many others who remember their courage and their sacrifice next week in Florida as we dedicate this memorial.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Joint Resolution 214, which recognizes the Astronauts Memorial at the John F. Kennedy Space Center, as the national memorial to astronauts who die in the line of duty.

The astronauts who have died in pursuit of the goals of the U.S. space program, dedicated their lives to the peaceful exploration of space for the benefit of all mankind. Those men and women possessed the qualities of honor, patriotism, and heroism—indeed, the ultimate level of bravery. Their self-sacrifice has not been in vain; the progress they made has con-

tributed greatly to the continuing advancements of the space program. In the space program, we are constantly moving forward, striving for higher and higher goals, yet we cannot forget those who have helped us get to the place we are today. It is, therefore, most fitting that we recognize and honor these exemplary individuals with a national memorial, dedicated to their memory.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to unanimously support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McNULTY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

H.J. RES. 214

Whereas the purpose of the United States space program is to promote the peaceful exploration of space for the benefit of mankind;

Whereas the United States space program, including the Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo missions and the Space Shuttle program, have made the United States the scientific and technological leader in aeronautical and space activities;

Whereas several citizens of the United States have exhibited the ultimate level of bravery by giving their lives in furtherance of the United States space program;

Whereas the Astronauts Memorial Foundation, the citizens of the State of Florida, and others have raised funds for the establishment of a memorial to honor the astronauts of the United States space program who die in the line of duty and have established a trust fund for the memorial's perpetual care;

Whereas construction of such memorial is expected to be completed by May 1991; and

Whereas it is appropriate to recognize the national importance of such memorial: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That—

(1) the memorial known as the Astronauts Memorial, located at the John F. Kennedy Space Center in Brevard County, Florida, is recognized as the national memorial to astronauts who die in the line of duty; and

(2) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall continue to have administrative jurisdiction for the care and management of the memorial and over the grounds on which the memorial is located.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT TO THE TITLE

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the title.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment to the Title offered by Mr. FROST: Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution recognizing the Astronauts Memorial at the John F. Kennedy Space Center as the national memorial to astronauts who die in the line of duty."

The title amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken on Wednesday, May 1.

CORRECTING AN ERROR IN THE
SOLAR, WIND, WASTE, AND GEO-
THERMAL POWER PRODUCTION
INCENTIVES ACT OF 1990

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 258, to correct an error in the Solar, Wind, Waste, and Geothermal Power Production Incentives Act of 1990.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 258

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3(17)(E) of the Federal Power Act, as amended, is further amended by striking ", and which would otherwise not qualify as a small power production facility because of the power production capacity limitation contained in subparagraph (A)(ii)".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SHARP] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from California [Mr. MOORHEAD] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SHARP].

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a technical correction to last year's H.R. 4808, a bill to encourage solar, wind, and geothermal power production by removing the size limitations contained in the Public Utility Regulatory Practices Act of 1978. With the successful growth of the alternative power production sector, larger plants and economies of scale are now available that were not foreseen in 1978.

The 1990 law was intended to allow alternative fueled qualifying facilities under the 1978 act to be of any size and still receive certain regulatory benefits. Previously, qualifying facilities had to be smaller than 80 megawatts to qualify for interconnection benefits under PURPA and smaller than 30 megawatts to escape some forms of regulation as electric utilities under the Federal Power Act and the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

Through a drafting error in a Senate amendment to the House bill, the 1990 law allowed facilities larger than 80 megawatts to receive the regulatory benefits and the interconnection bene-

fits of PURPA but denied the regulatory benefits to facilities between 30 megawatts and 80 megawatts.

S. 258 corrects that error and ensures that the benefits Congress intended to provide to alternative fueled power generation will be available to all sizes of facilities, not just those above 80 megawatts or below 30 megawatts in size.

It is a bipartisan measure. Its companion bill was cosponsored in the House by myself and the ranking Republican member of the Energy and Power Subcommittee, the gentleman from California. It is noncontroversial, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of S. 258. This bill makes a technical correction to Public Law 101-575 which we passed last year and which lifted the size limits on geothermal, wind, and solar energy projects. Public Law 101-575 was an important bill for renewable energy, allowing these projects to scale up and be more economically competitive with conventional power projects. The bill we are passing today simply corrects a technical error in Public Law 101-575. It passed the Senate without fanfare and should do so here in the House. I urge my colleagues to support passage of S. 258.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 258 the Senate bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SHARP] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 258.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMEMORATING THE 30TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF
THE ANTARCTIC TREATY

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 109) commemorating the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Antarctic

Treaty on June 22, 1991, and encouraging the United States to support efforts to achieve an international agreement establishing Antarctica as a region closed to commercial minerals development and related activities for at least 99 years at the upcoming meeting of the parties to the Antarctic Treaty, April 22 through 27, 1991, in Madrid, Spain, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 109

Commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of the ratification and entry into force of the Antarctic Treaty on June 23, 1991, and encouraging the United States to support efforts to achieve an international agreement establishing Antarctica as a region closed to commercial minerals development and related activities for at least 99 years at the current meeting of the parties to the Antarctic Treaty, in Madrid, Spain.

Whereas Antarctica, like the great oceans and the atmosphere, is part of the global commons;

Whereas Antarctica is the Earth's last near-pristine continental wilderness, and is, thus, a critical area in the study of global change;

Whereas the exploitation of minerals resources in Antarctica could severely degrade the Antarctic environment and threaten its fragile marine ecosystem;

Whereas Public Law 101-594 and Public Law 101-620 call for an indefinite prohibition on all Antarctic minerals activities, and for the permanent protection of the Antarctic environment;

Whereas significant progress was made toward achieving these goals at the special consultative meeting of parties to the Antarctic Treaty in November 1990;

Whereas the current consultative meetings of parties to the Antarctic Treaty provide opportunities for the United States to exercise leadership toward the protection and sound management of Antarctica: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That—

(1) Antarctic is a global ecological commons, and should, therefore, be subject to a new agreement or protocol which supplements the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 providing for comprehensive environmental protection of Antarctic, and which should for an indefinite period (but not less than 99 years) establish Antarctic as a region closed to commercial minerals development and related activities unless a consensus of the parties to the agreement opens it for such purpose;

(2) such a new agreement would also—

(A) conserve and protect permanently the natural environment of Antarctic and its associated and dependent ecosystems,

(B) grant Antarctic special protective status as a world park dedicated to wilderness protection, international cooperation, and scientific research, and

(C) include other comprehensive measures for the protection of the Antarctic environment;

(3) the prohibition on all minerals activities in Antarctic in such a new agreement would fully support and strengthen the Antarctic Treaty's fundamental objective of keeping Antarctic free of international discord and activities of a military nature; and

(4) at the current special consultative meeting of parties to the Antarctic Treaty in Madrid, Spain, the United States should support efforts to achieve the international agreement described in paragraph (1).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. OWENS] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah [Mr. OWENS].

□ 1250

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half of my time, 10 minutes, to the gentleman from the Virgin Islands [Mr. DE LUGO], on behalf of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to which the bill was jointly referred, to control that 10 minutes, and pending that, Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

As we deliberate this resolution on the floor today, our negotiators are wrapping up their work on the question of minerals activity in Antarctica along with the other ATCP's [Antarctica Treaty consultative parties] in Madrid, Spain. This statement of congressional intent could hardly be much better timed.

Last Congress, we passed, nearly unanimously, two bipartisan bills which were promptly signed into law by the President. One was a resolution similar to the one we have before us today, calling for the United States to negotiate a comprehensive environmental protection treaty for the Antarctic which would include a ban for an indefinite period on commercial minerals activity in Antarctica. The other bill, introduced by the late, beloved Sil Conte, who made protection of the Antarctic one of his major priorities, unilaterally committed the United States to practice what it preached, prohibiting United States nationals from engaging in commercial minerals activity in the Antarctic. Obviously, this effort was bipartisan, and it helped establish the negotiating posture the United States took in the last round of talks in Chile last fall. Our dramatic change in posture has led directly to some of the remarkable shifts in position that we are seeing in Madrid this week.

Japan, Britain, and Chile, three of the hard-line promoters of mineral development in the Antarctic, all arrived in Madrid with remarkably changed position papers, all calling for a moratorium on commercial minerals activity for an indefinite period. The resolution before us today calls for a moratorium of at least 99 years, to be lifted only if there is unanimity among the ATCP's to do so—a rational compromise and defensible position between those nations which would impose an absolute permanent ban and those which would encourage some sort of mining regimen.

The administration has taken no official position on this resolution. It is totally consistent with the resolution which passed last year with almost

unanimous bipartisan support. The Antarctic is too important to put at any kind of risk. It should be preserved as a land of nature and science, the last place on Earth where we can still establish baseline readings of what the planet was like before the influence of man became widespread. It is the source of sustenance for the krill which nourishes the fish of the southern oceans, which in turn feed many millions of people. The Antarctic, for all its vastness and hostility, is exceedingly fragile and vulnerable to human impacts. It provides us with vital data for measuring ozone depletion and global warming and other possible global trends. It is too harsh and unforgiving to ever be mined or drilled safely or successfully, and the consequences of the almost inevitable accidents could be catastrophic. A significant mineral find could also target a speculative land rush, revitalize dormant territorial claims still made by several countries, and in the worst case scenario put the entire Antarctic Treaty at risk.

The minerals that are available in the Antarctic are available elsewhere on the planet at much less expense and much less environmental risk. The world is not so poor that it must exploit the Antarctic. Nor is the world so rich that it can afford to put the Antarctic at risk.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, as we speak, it appears that the Antarctica Treaty consultative parties in Madrid are ready right now to agree to a 50-year ban on mineral activities exploration before they adjourn later today. This remarkable shift, and it is a remarkable shift, in hard-line positions, not least of all a shift by the United States, is due at least in part to the activities of this body and the strong resolutions that we have passed in the past and this resolution which we are prepared to act on today.

We have impacted on the American State Department's attitude and their approach and their willingness to accept a long-term ban on mineral exploration in the Antarctica, and that is very rewarding, indeed.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the ranking Republican member of the committee, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD], if I may, for his strong support of this activity in preserving this great continent as a natural wilderness.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, while I support the objectives of this resolution, which are to improve international protection for the Antarctic environment, I do, however, have some reservations about its content and timing.

A special consultative meeting of the parties to the Antarctic Treaty is reaching conclusion this very week.

While continued progress is expected on other environmental issues, there continues to be difficulty reaching agreement on minerals.

The U.S. position has been to press for a moratorium on mineral activities, which could only be lifted if a satisfactory regime were negotiated. This position is based on the fact that some countries are unwilling to give up the mineral option at this time. Failure to have a permanent regime in place could lead to an uncontrolled gold rush for Antarctic minerals if their development became economically and technically feasible.

The current resolution is being proposed for action by the House just as negotiations are at a key stage. It calls for the United States to support a 99-year ban on mineral activities, which could be lifted only by consensus. The resolution is potentially at odds with the U.S. position and could undercut the U.S. position at the negotiations. Worse, it could create a new obstacle to resolving this issue.

Finally, I would note that the resolution before us is inconsistent with two laws on this subject which were passed last year. Both—including a measure sponsored by the late Silvio Conte—called for an indefinite ban on mineral development. This is generally in line with the administration's approach.

With these reservations, I am prepared to support the resolution today as an expression of congressional sentiment on this issue. Let us hope that our action will in the end serve to facilitate agreement on the important issue of Antarctic environmental protection.

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 109, a resolution that was introduced recently by the gentleman from Utah, our colleague WAYNE OWENS, and is designed to help protect the environment of that great and unique continent of Antarctica.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs, I moved April 24 for its approval by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, which ordered it favorably reported.

The action continued the committee's work on Antarctic matters. When I assumed the subcommittee chairmanship 4 years ago, for example, the subcommittee held a formal briefing on Antarctica. Our briefers were from the National Science Foundation, the lead agency for U.S. activities related to Antarctica.

Later, a committee delegation visited the staging site for Antarctic activities in Christchurch, New Zealand, on an oversight inspection.

Last year, at my urging, the committee facilitated the passage of the bill sponsored by our late colleague from

Massachusetts, Silvio Conte, which was designed to protect Antarctica from mining. This bill became Public Law 101-594.

Our committee was also supportive of the resolution introduced last year by Mr. OWENS of Utah. It encouraged U.S. negotiators to work toward an immediate agreement among the Antarctic Treaty consultative parties for the full protection of Antarctica and became Public Law 101-620.

Today's resolution is a timely one because it is directed at meetings of the consultative parties to the Antarctic Treaty that are currently taking place in Madrid, Spain. It encourages the U.S. representatives to the meetings to support efforts to achieve an international agreement providing for the comprehensive environmental protection of Antarctica. Among other things, such an agreement would close Antarctica to commercial minerals development and related activities for at least 99 years, unless there is international agreement otherwise.

The preservation and permanent protection of the natural environment of Antarctica is a goal that should be vigorously pursued by our country.

I, therefore, urge the House to support this resolution. The two laws that were enacted last year that sought to protect Antarctica had a definite impact on meetings of the treaty's consultative parties that took place last November in Chile.

We are hopeful that passage of this resolution will have an even greater impact on the ongoing Madrid meetings.

In closing, I would like to take the opportunity to commend our colleague from Utah, Mr. OWENS, for his continuing efforts to keep the preservation of Antarctica in the public eye and high on the list of international environmental priorities.

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL], the chairman of the committee, who has been a leader on Antarctica really for many more years than I have been in Congress.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 109, as amended, commemorating the 30th anniversary of the ratification and entry into force of the Antarctic Treaty on June 23, 1991, and encouraging the United States to support efforts to achieve an international agreement establishing Antarctica as a region closed to commercial minerals activities for at least 99 years at the current meeting of the parties to the Antarctic Treaty in Madrid, Spain.

The resolution was introduced by our colleague, the Honorable WAYNE OWENS, who has been a prominent leader on Antarctic issues. House Concurrent Resolution 109 was reported, as amended, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs by a unanimous voice vote, following consideration by the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations.

I wish to commend the chairman of that subcommittee, the Honorable GUS YATRON, and its ranking minority member, the Honorable DOUG BEREUTER, as well as the sponsor of the resolution, for their leadership on this issue. All have played important roles in legislation relating to Antarctica and its environmental protection.

House Concurrent Resolution 109, was also referred to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Interior. The efforts of the chairmen and members of those committees in expediting consideration of this measure are greatly appreciated. In particular, I wish to commend the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the Honorable WALTER JONES, for his continuing leadership and cooperation on Antarctica and many other issues of mutual concern over the years.

The resolution now before the House follows upon two measures signed into law last year. Those laws, enacted last fall, call for negotiations of new international agreements to fully protect the Antarctic environment, and to indefinitely ban minerals activities in Antarctica (Public Law 101-594 (Conte), and Public Law 101-620 (Gore-Owens)).

Both laws explicitly define U.S. policy as seeking an indefinite ban on mining. The minerals convention, CRAMRA, was recognized as inadequate to protect the Antarctic environment. Indefinite means without a specified time period. As positions began to emerge at the Chile meeting of Antarctic Treaty parties last November, however, it appeared the United States and others were pursuing mining bans in the 20- to 50-year range. Further, discussions included the possibility that a minerals convention might automatically become operative at the end of such a timeframe. Such options are deemed inadequate to amply protect the Antarctic environment.

The United States official position in Chile last November, and again at Madrid, was equivocal regarding the terms of an indefinite ban, and considered insufficient to protect Antarctica. Thus a refinement of the U.S. position was considered necessary. The resolution now before us adds a new dimension to the previous laws, and urges an indefinite ban of at least 99 years, and which can only be lifted by a consensus of the Antarctic Treaty parties.

In a dramatic policy shift announced from Madrid, Japan has shifted its position to one of support for an indefinite ban on mining. Unfortunately, it now appears the Madrid meeting will be concluded with the minerals issue once again unresolved.

House Concurrent Resolution 109, also commemorates the 30th anniversary—in June—of the Antarctic Treaty, which has provided the framework to guide international activities on the Antarctic continent.

In closing, I wish to highlight the necessity of preserving the pristine Antarctic environment. That continent is a barometer for the health of our global system, and is an important site for scientific research. The hole in the ozone layer, first discovered above Antarctica in 1987, was recently determined to have doubled in size. Crucial scientific endeavors and measurements are conducted there which further our knowledge and understanding of Earth processes and ecosystems. Further,

when disturbed, Antarctica's fragile terrestrial and marine ecosystems lack the resiliency to readily recover that warmer climates often have.

I believe it is imperative that we amply protect Antarctica's delicate ecological balance. Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the House Concurrent Resolution 109, as amended.

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. YATRON], the chairman of the subcommittee, who has also worked very hard on this resolution and previous Antarctic resolutions.

□ 1300

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support House Concurrent Resolution 109, as amended. I want to commend the sponsor of the bill, my good friend, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. OWENS], for his outstanding efforts to preserve the environment of Antarctica. Let me also commend the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL], the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER], and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] for their strong leadership on this critical issue.

House Concurrent Resolution 109 calls for a new agreement to supplement the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 providing for comprehensive environmental protection for Antarctica and banning minerals activities for 99 years.

The resolution also calls for the agreement to establish Antarctica as a world park, dedicated to wilderness protection, international cooperation, and science. House Concurrent Resolution 109 was approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee with some technical amendments.

The measure was also approved by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. Speaker, last year, the House passed two bills, which were subsequently signed into law, calling for an indefinite prohibition on all Antarctic minerals activities. The bills established the unequivocal position of the Congress, and were timed for maximum impact for a meeting of the parties to the Antarctic Treaty to deal with environmental issues. That meeting in Chile left the minerals question, and some other important environmental concerns, unresolved.

Another environmental meeting of the Antarctic parties is currently taking place in Madrid. Passage of the resolution can play an important role in ensuring that the Madrid meeting adopts a minerals ban and other environmental protection measures for Antarctica.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this timely and important measure.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to

the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER].

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, this Member rises in support of House Concurrent Resolution 109, and especially comments by the distinguished gentleman from Utah [Mr. OWENS] for his initiative in offering this resolution and for his continued interest in the continent of Antarctica. I am pleased to serve as a cosponsor of this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution speaks directly to one of the most pressing international environmental issues of our day—the preservation of the global commons. If the nations of the world cannot effectively manage the pristine regions such as Antarctica, then there is little prospect that problems such as ozone depletion and global warming can be overcome.

Scientists have only rather recently discovered that Antarctica is not the desolate wasteland that it was thought to be. Rather, it is a diverse ecosystem that is teeming with life. The waters surrounding Antarctica are host to many, many creatures, large and small. And while most attention is paid to the whales, seals, and other large creatures that frequent these waters, the Antarctic seas are also home to small microscopic plankton that are essential for the conversion of carbon dioxide into oxygen, and hence this is essential to life itself.

Yet Antarctica is beset by a host of problems. Oil tankers have run aground, fouling the shorelines. International fishing fleets are depleting the waters. Tourism, which is on the upswing, has been conducted in an indiscriminate and environmentally unsustainable manner. Waste disposal has become a major problem.

By far the most serious concern, however, is fear of the potential damage caused by mineral exploration and exploitation. Because of the pristine nature of Antarctica, mining is simply not possible without environmentally devastating consequences. The Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties are meeting in Madrid at this moment in an effort to determine how best to protect Antarctica from indiscriminate mining activity.

House Concurrent Resolution 109 urges that the United States work at the Madrid meeting for an agreement that will close the region to commercial mining for the foreseeable future. It calls upon the United States to work to grant Antarctica special status as a world park. And it calls upon the United States to do everything in its power to protect the environment of Antarctica.

Mr. Speaker, this Member is pleased to join with the author of this legislation, to distinguished, gentleman from

Utah [Mr. OWENS] in cosponsoring House Concurrent Resolution 109. As ranking member on the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee with jurisdiction over international environmental policy, the Member can assure the House that we are examining the problems facing Antarctica. This Member commends the gentleman from Utah, who is also a member of that Human Rights and International Organizations Subcommittee, for his leadership on this important environmental matter.

Finally, this Member would also note that the preservation of the Antarctic ecosystem was a special concern of our late colleague, Silvio Conte. The resolution that we consider today is to commemorate of his efforts to preserve this fragile, hauntingly beautiful land.

Mr. Speaker, this Member urges the adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 109.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEREUTER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER] for a question.

Mr. WALKER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask a question of the gentleman from Nebraska or the gentleman from Utah [Mr. OWENS], the author of the bill, if I may.

Mr. Speaker, is the resolution we are about to vote on here going to impact upon the science missions that are under way on the Antarctica Continent in any way?

Mr. BEREUTER. I would say to the gentleman I do not believe that is the case, that it would have no impact. But I would yield at this time to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. OWENS] for a response, since he is a prime sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. OWENS of Utah. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the response which the gentleman from Nebraska gave is accurate. The administration has never raised that issue. I would say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER] this is in essence international park concept, in cooperation with the National Science Foundation, which will play a large role in furthering scientific uses. We are preserving this unique resource basically for scientific reasons.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. BEREUTER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALKER. I thank the gentleman for yielding further.

What I am specifically concerned about is the base at McMurdo Sound, whether or not the McMurdo base would in any way be impacted by this and our ability to run that base? And in particular, the Admundsen-Scott station at the South Pole itself which

does require, for instance, shipments of oil and a number of other things into it in order to make it operational in a year-round way.

If we are talking about a pure wilderness area here, those are things which would not be contemplated in wilderness areas as we have defined them in domestic policy.

What I am trying to assure is that that is not what is contemplated here, that we will continue to have those scientific assets available to us because, indeed, particularly at Admundsen-Scott station some of the work being done there on ozone depletion and global warming is absolutely instrumental to us gathering the data. Some of the meteorological work we do there is absolutely fundamental because of the nature of gravitational pull.

So I would be somewhat chagrined if we are taking steps here that might move us away from being able to do those kinds of scientific projects. Do I understand from the gentleman that that is not the intent of the legislation and that in no way do they see this legislation as impacting upon those scientific efforts?

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I will yield to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. OWENS] in a minute. But I would say the gentleman has expressed this Member's intent, as the ranking Member.

The specific limitation on mankind's activity relates directly toward exploration and exploitation for mineral resources at this time. There is a limit that is specifically being suggested as appropriate, and that direction is given, and encouragement is given to our negotiators in Madrid. It would not in this gentleman's opinion be the intent of the legislation to limit scientific research facilities or capabilities, including the logistics necessary to support those facilities.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. OWENS of Utah. The answer that the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER] gave is more than adequate. I know the gentleman from Pennsylvania's interest in science and technology matters, a very distinguished longtime member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. These questions are very appropriate. I appreciate the chance to respond to them.

One of the prefatory phrases to the legislation we are considering today is as stating a purpose; the purpose of the agreement would be to grant Antarctica special protective status as a world park dedicated to wilderness protection, international cooperation and scientific research. Of course, it is understood that humans cannot live without oil and heat in that beautiful but barren wasteland. And such support as is required, obviously, to maintain the scientific presence is not only tolerated, it is welcomed so that the goals may be achieved.

□ 1310

The military, as the gentleman may know, also plays a supportive role over there, but the clear purpose of the preservation of the Antarctic is to permit that scientific function, which is so important to baseline studies that are going on in the world, to go forward.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEREUTER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I want to thank the two gentlemen for their help.

I think this is very helpful, and if I understand them correctly, the language which I have before me in the bill indicates scientific research puts that on an equal par with the wilderness language, and so that, therefore, assures us that scientific research can move forward without any interruption.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, that is correct, and I thank the gentleman for raising the question to eliminate any doubt.

What the gentleman is actually referring to is section 2(b), which lists scientific research as one of the activities to be conducted in this special protective status which would be given to Antarctica under the Madrid Treaty which we are encouraging.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to commend my close friend, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER], who is the ranking member of the subcommittee, as well as the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. YATRON]. They have been totally supportive and not only that, innovative and helpful in moving this forward. It is a very important resolution, and I am grateful that it has come to this place with, it appears, total, unanimous support by the House. It is very timely that we pass it today because, in essence, the conference in Madrid is concluding today, as I said earlier, and is passing a resolution itself which is consistent and, I think, furthered by this resolution that we are passing today.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 109. House Concurrent Resolution 109 commemorates the 30th anniversary of the ratification and entry into force of the Antarctic Treaty and encourages the United States to support an international agreement closing Antarctica to commercial minerals development for at least 99 years. House Concurrent Resolution 109 was introduced on March 22, 1991, by Representative WAYNE OWENS of Utah and referred jointly to the Committees on

Foreign Affairs, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Interior and Insular Affairs.

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries agreed to be discharged from further consideration of this resolution so that it could be brought to the floor for timely consideration and House passage prior to the close of the 11th Special Consultative Meeting of Antarctic Treaty parties, now being held in Madrid, Spain. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee is represented on the U.S. delegation for this meeting.

One of the critical issues before the Antarctic Treaty parties in Madrid is the question of commercial mining in Antarctica. The Owens resolution expresses the sense of the Congress that Antarctica should be closed to mining for an indefinite period, of at least 99 years duration. At the end of this moratorium, mining can only take place if there is a consensus of treaty parties who want to lift the moratorium.

I support the policies expressed in the Owens resolution. They are a further elaboration of the same protective policies that the Congress adopted and were passed into law in the 101st Congress. In the 101st Congress, we passed legislation to prohibit U.S. citizens from conducting any mineral resource activities in Antarctica until an international agreement containing an indefinite ban on mining entered in force for the United States. This law (Public Law 101-594) was sponsored by our sorely missed colleague, Representative Silvio Conte, a leader in the area of Antarctic environmental protection. President Bush signed the Conte bill into law last November, in effect agreeing that Antarctica should be placed off limits indefinitely to mineral resource activities.

In light of this recent history, I do not understand why the administration continues to support a time-limited moratorium of only 20 to 40 years and why Congress therefore has to reiterate its position on Antarctic mining. Regardless of the administration's confusion, Congress' message is the same as it was in the last Congress—Antarctica should be dedicated to wilderness protection, international cooperation, and scientific research, and not be opened to mining. If the United States would adopt this position at the Madrid meeting, there is every reason to believe that other treaty parties would go along. It is unfortunate that Australia, France, and New Zealand are the principal environmental leaders on this issue, and the United States is dragging its feet.

According to a 1989 report from the Office of Technology Assessment, there are no known commercial deposits of oil, gas, or other minerals in Antarctica. Further, OTA found that the technology does not exist to recover minerals safely from this harsh continent. Should an oilspill occur, there is no way to clean up the oil from the ice and avoid harm to the many and unusual species of marine mammals and birds which call Antarctica home. It makes sense to protect Antarctica from the risks of commercial development as long as these conditions exist and mankind has no critical need for mineral resources from the continent. Antarctica is too important a platform for global scientific research to despoil with mining and production facilities.

Once the impasse over mining is resolved, the treaty parties can turn their attention to other more important environmental issues, including waste management, marine pollution, environmental impact assessment procedures, and conservation of Antarctica fauna and flora. These are some of the remaining issues to be considered in Madrid in the negotiation of a new environmental protocol to the Antarctic Treaty. I urge the State Department to negotiate in Madrid with an open mind on these issues, prepared to resolve the remaining differences, with a view toward the best environmental protection possible for the continent.

As a model for the environmental protocol, on April 18 I introduced two Antarctic environmental protection bills, H.R. 1920 and H.R. 1921. These bills address waste disposal practices of U.S. citizens and facilities in Antarctica, and provide new measures to prevent oilspills from U.S. vessels and facilities in Antarctica. These bills will serve as the basis for U.S. implementing legislation when the protocol is negotiated and, if need be, can be passed separately to establish the highest environmental standards for the U.S. Antarctic program.

I thank Mr. OWENS and Chairman FASCELL for their efforts in behalf of Antarctica, and urge my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 109.

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCNULTY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. OWENS], that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 109), as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The title of the concurrent resolution was amended so as to read: "Concurrent resolution commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of the ratification and entry into force of the Antarctic Treaty on June 23, 1991, and encouraging the United States to support efforts to achieve an international agreement establishing Antarctica as a region closed to commercial minerals development and related activities for at least 99 years at the current meeting of the parties to the Antarctic Treaty in Madrid, Spain."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL PERSIAN GULF REFUGEE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1991

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2122) to authorize emergency humanitarian assistance for fiscal year 1991 for Iraqi refugees and other persons in and around Iraq who are displaced as a result of the Persian Gulf conflict.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2122

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Emergency Supplemental Persian Gulf Refugee Assistance Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR REFUGEES.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated as supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1991 for emergency humanitarian assistance for Iraqi refugees and other persons in and around Iraq who are displaced as a result of the Persian Gulf conflict, and to reimburse appropriations accounts from which such assistance was provided before the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) up to \$150,000,000 for "International Disaster Assistance" under chapter 9 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; and

(2) up to \$200,000,000 for "Migration and Refugee Assistance" for the Department of State.

(b) **EMERGENCY MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE.**—For purposes of section 2(c)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, the limitation on appropriations for the "United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund" for fiscal year 1991 shall be deemed to be \$75,000,000.

(c) **CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES.**—There are authorized to be appropriated as supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1991 for peacekeeping activities in the Persian Gulf region and to reimburse accounts for which such activities have been funded before the date of enactment of this Act up to \$50,000,000 for "Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities" for the Department of State.

(d) **OTHER AUTHORITIES.**—

(1) **INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE.**—Amounts obligated for fiscal year 1991 under the authority of section 492(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide international disaster assistance in connection with the Persian Gulf crisis shall not be counted against the ceiling limitation of such section.

(2) **SPECIAL AUTHORITY.**—The value of any defense articles, defense services, and military education and training authorized to be drawdown by the President on April 19, 1991, under the authority of section 506(a)(2)(B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not be counted against the ceiling limitation of such section.

(3) **AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954 (PUBLIC LAW 480).**—Notwithstanding subsections (b) and (c) of section 412 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 or any other provision of law, funds made available for any title of such Act by the Rural Development, Agriculture, and related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1991, may be used for purposes of title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

(d) **WAIVER OF COUNTRY SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS.**—Assistance may be provided under this section notwithstanding any provision of law which restricts assistance to particular countries.

(e) **AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.**—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under this section are authorized to remain available until expended.

(f) **SOURCES OF FUNDS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts authorized to be appropriated under this section are authorized to be appropriated from the De-

fense Cooperation Account of the United States Treasury, the Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund of the United States Treasury, or the General Fund of the Treasury.

(g) **DESIGNATION AS EMERGENCY FOR BUDGETARY PURPOSES.**—Funds authorized to be appropriated under this section may be designated emergency requirements pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN].

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, from April 18 to 22, I traveled with a congressional delegation, ably led by the gentleman from New York [Mr. McHUGH] to assess the predicament and needs of Iraqi refugees and displaced persons in Turkey and in northern Iraq.

What we were able to see was only a small part of the appalling tragedy which, by all accounts, has befallen the people of Iraq.

What we quickly came to understand was both what an outstanding job the international community, led by the United States, has done to respond to the needs of the people in this area, and how great a need remains yet to be addressed.

The magnitude of the suffering and humanitarian needs which we witnessed at first hand was such that it is hard to believe that it represents only one part of a much larger humanitarian emergency.

In addition to visiting, and witnessing the plight of, these refugees and displaced persons, we also reviewed the operations and sites of the United States relief effort in the area, spoke with our military personnel involved in these operations, and met with officials including the President and other officials of Turkey, the United States Ambassador to Turkey, United States military commanders, and U.N. officials, including Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, coordinator of the relief effort.

What we saw and discussed on the border of Iraq and Turkey is, as I said, only one part of the total tragedy. Both further within Iraq, on Iraq's southern borders, and in Iran and Saudi Arabia, are found large populations of persons displaced from their homes, suffering from hunger and medical needs, and usually in fear of their safety. Indeed, in Iran the scale of the problem is even greater than that on the Turkish border of Iraq.

H.R. 2122 would authorize the resources necessary for the United States to adequately fulfill its responsibility in this situation.

This bill would authorize appropriations of \$200 million for migration and refugee assistance to the Department

of State; \$150 million for international disaster assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act; and \$50 million for contributions to international peacekeeping activities.

This bill would also—

Allow use of the funds appropriated under it for reimbursement of accounts from which such assistance has already been provided;

Authorize the temporary lifting of the cap on the emergency migration and refugee assistance account from \$50 million to \$75 million; and

Allow provision of assistance only for these purposes to countries to which assistance is ordinarily prohibited. This would allow assistance for the purposes of humanitarian relief to Iran, which is host to the majority of Iraqi refugees.

This mix of authorities will allow the United States, through international organizations, private voluntary agencies, and otherwise, to address the variety of needs which exists. Only part of the suffering Iraqi population is outside its country of nationality, and therefore entitled to assistance provided by refugee agencies. The resources authorized for migration and refugee assistance will allow that population's needs to be met.

A population with equally compelling needs is that of persons still within Iraq. The resources authorized for international disaster assistance will partially address their needs.

It was also quite clear during our recent trip that one of the most compelling needs of refugees and displaced persons is for basic security. It is also clear that, for better or worse, the United States will not indefinitely assume a role in keeping the peace, with or without allies, unless there is a transition to a United Nations or other multilateral presence. It is for this reason that our bill includes the resources for U.S. contributions, through the Department of State, to international peacekeeping activities.

We are aware that this is an extraordinary initiative, and that it represents an extraordinary amount of resources for a single region. We believe that it is justified, in part by the special role that the United States has assumed in the region, and in part by the extraordinary human needs that must be addressed. It is quite clear from what we saw, and from what we know from public sources of what we were unable to see at firsthand, that the need is indeed compelling.

The committee is aware of other needs elsewhere in the world, and it is certainly not our intention to either allow those needs to be ignored as a matter of policy, or to deprive them of resources. The people of Liberia, Sudan, and Somalia appear to be suffering equally grave humanitarian tragedies, and United States policy will

undoubtedly continue to seek resources to meet their needs.

It is to ensure that the present initiative does not detract from our ability to respond elsewhere that H.R. 2122 includes certain elements not directly related to needs of Iraqis.

Section 2(a) of our bill would allow use of the funds authorized to be appropriated under it to reimburse migration and refugee and international disaster assistance money that has already been used for gulf-related needs. This would ensure that the capacity of these accounts to address needs elsewhere would be restored.

Section 2(b) of our bill would temporarily lift the ceiling on funds which may be held in the emergency migration and refugee fund [ERMA] at any one time from \$50 million to \$75 million. Our bill would also leave ERMA free to respond to other needs by providing sufficient authorizations to meet Iraqi needs through the migration and refugee assistance and international disaster assistance accounts. Although ERMA is a permanently authorized fund, and we do not authorize appropriations for it, we trust that the Appropriations Committee will approve a level up to the new ceiling for that account.

The administration's request for supplemental appropriations, dated April 25, is for a total amount of \$150 million. Our bill's authorized level of \$400 million is designed to provide room for that and any further appropriations which may be requested for these purposes for fiscal year 1991. In the event that the level we authorize is not necessary, I am sure that we will all be delighted, not only at the fiscal implications of that, but also at the improvement in the humanitarian situation which that would suggest.

Finally, I would like to express appreciation to those colleagues with whom I was privileged to travel to the region, our delegation leader, Mr. MCHUGH, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. HALL of Ohio, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Their observations and insights contributed immeasurably to my understanding of the situation.

I am happy to note that the administration supports this legislation.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL], who set the hearing and movement on this legislation as soon as we came back from our trip.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the subcommittee chairman for yielding me some time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to simply express my appreciation to the delegation that went to view firsthand this very difficult situation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2122, a bill authorizing emer-

gency humanitarian assistance for fiscal year 1991 for Iraqi refugees and other persons in and around Iraq who are displaced as a result of the Persian Gulf conflict.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation, represents an effort by the Committee on Foreign Affairs to provide a quick response to assist refugees in the Persian Gulf, and to provide the administration with the flexibility to continue to respond throughout the remainder of this fiscal year as this crisis continues to unfold.

This bill was drafted after an in-depth hearing where testimony was heard from the executive branch, nongovernment relief organizations active in the region, and Members of Congress who traveled to the region to witness the human devastation. The assessment of the Speaker's delegation, including that of the distinguished sponsor of this bill, the gentleman from California, is that generous relief is needed on an urgent basis.

Nongovernment organizations have estimated that this crisis will cost the international community upward of \$1 billion before the dying will stop. Given such assessments, I believe that this bill is a realistic measure to authorize U.S. funding for the remainder of the fiscal year.

H.R. 2122 provides up to \$400 million in urgent authorities for: migration and refugee assistance, disaster assistance, and international peacekeeping authorities. It also temporarily raises the ceiling on the emergency refugee and migration account so that this account may be reimbursed for the drawdowns already made on behalf of the Persian Gulf refugees. A replenishment of this account would enable the Department of State to continue to respond to the situation in the Persian Gulf as well as fund other dire refugee situations in other parts of the world. The authorities in this bill will enable the United States to respond with direct aid, or by contributing to the numerous appeals from international organizations, already in excess of \$700 million.

The administration has made it clear that it expects to turn the duties of administering refugee camps and protecting refugee populations over to the United Nations. To assist in that process, this bill includes \$50 million in new authority for international peacekeeping activities. Finally, this bill provides that the defense cooperation account and the Persian Gulf regional defense fund may be sources of funding for these humanitarian assistance measures.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, each day, the bitter legacy of Saddam Hussein's atrocities against his fellow man is evidenced by the suffering of thousands of Iraqi refugees who are mired in squalid refugee camps. This legislation seeks to alleviate that suffering.

This bill has the support of the administration. It has three important features. First, it authorizes the appropriation of \$400 million in additional funds for international disaster assistance, migration and refugee assistance, and peacekeeping activities in the Persian Gulf region.

These funds may be appropriated, at the discretion of the executive branch, from three different sources: The defense cooperation account, which was established as the repository of foreign contributions to the Persian Gulf war effort; the Persian Gulf regional defense fund, for which \$15 billion was appropriated in early April; and the general fund of the Treasury. Any appropriations from the sources may be designated as emergency expenditures and are therefore budget-neutral.

Second, the bill raises the statutory ceilings on the amounts of international disaster assistance, emergency migration and refugee assistance, and military supplies and services that can be made available in fiscal year 1991.

Third, the bill provides authority to increase the amount of funds available to provide food aid to the refugees.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation could not be more timely. I call on Members to support its swift passage.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong support for H.R. 2122, a bill authorizing emergency humanitarian assistance for fiscal year 1991 for Iraqi refugees and other persons in and around Iraq who are displaced as a result of the Persian Gulf conflict.

I commend the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN], the distinguished chairman of our Foreign Affairs Committee the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL], the distinguished ranking Republican member the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD], and the chairman of our Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] for their outstanding, expeditious work on this critically needed and important measure.

Mr. Speaker, this measure comes at a time when, over 1 million Kurdish refugees are seeking safe haven from the barbarity of Saddam Hussein's forces in Iraq. Many of the encampments created by our allied forces are lacking in even the most rudimentary sanitary provisions: no latrines, no camp registration, and no proper medical per-

sonnel or supplies to care for the wounded.

This measure will provide up to \$150 million for international disaster assistance and up to \$200 million for migration and refugee assistance. In addition, a number of other provisions have been made for additional funding from a variety of other sources.

It is also necessary for us to remember that there are 12,000 Assyrian Christians, as well as other minorities such as Chaldeans and Turkomans, who also continue to suffer from Saddam Hussein's brutal and vicious tactics. It is my sincere hope that this measure will be a step toward ameliorating the living conditions of all of these refugees.

According, Mr. Speaker, I urge the causes to full support this measure.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAZZOLI], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Law.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding me this time. Let me salute the gentleman, as others have, on his outstanding work, both as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and also as a leading member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, for his work today.

Mr. Speaker, I also commend the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD], and the gentleman from California [Mr. LAGOMARSINO], and others.

Mr. Speaker, this bill before us is a very important piece of legislation. I salute the committees for having moved it very quickly.

As the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN] has said, this bill provides over \$400 million in immediate assistance to the refugees who are living in these terrible conditions in Iraq and other parts of the Middle East. It provides assistance through the United Nations. It provides assistance through other multinational disaster relief agencies. It helps provide money for the peacekeeping effort, and it certainly does a very commendable job of trying to assist in place, trying to relieve the current plight of these people.

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN] and I both know, the issue goes beyond immediate assistance to the refugees. We hope, and it does appear to be somewhat possible, that most of these people can be repatriated, go back to their home villages, where they would be protected from any retribution, and where they could resume the threads of their life that have been exploded by this gulf war.

But there may be some who cannot be repatriated. As a result, we are sending over pursuant to my request a team from the General Accounting Office to take a look at the refugee matter, not just from the perspective of

immediate assistance, but also from the long-term perspective of the people in that group who cannot be repatriated because of some special problems they might have and the people in that group we may have a special relationship to by reason of their actions on behalf of the United States.

As a result of that team effort, the GAO will report back to us, and we in turn will report to Members here in the House on just what responsibilities the United States might have under the 1980 Refugee Act.

We know, unfortunately, that the 1980 act has not been extended or reauthorized for several years. It has been continued via the appropriations process. I am hopeful that this year we might be able to reauthorize the Refugee Act.

Mr. Speaker, in any event, this bill before us is important, because it addresses the plight of the refugees today. It helps relieve their misery and put them into more habitable settings. But in the long run, there will be other responsibilities we will have to address. I am looking forward to working with the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN], and others, in fulfilling those other additional responsibilities.

Mr. Speaker, I support the bill, and I hope that it has immediate and unanimous support.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. LAGOMARSINO].

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill which I have also cosponsored authorizing emergency humanitarian assistance for Iraqi refugees and other persons in and around Iraq who are displaced as a result of the Persian Gulf conflict. Clearly, from the testimony the Foreign Affairs Committee has heard, especially from the congressional delegation, and from the very moving pictures on television and in the newspapers, it is clear beyond a doubt that these innocent refugees—Saddam Hussein's latest victims—need help and need it right now.

I am encouraged that the Bush administration has already answered the calls for help from Iraqi Kurds, Shiites and others by providing both humanitarian assistance and creating special safe-haven enclaves where these refugees are protected from Saddam Hussein's terror squads. And, as I personally witnessed during my recent trip to Kuwait, Saddam Hussein's brutality is real and deadly. Today's legislation allows for additional assistance to be provided, including funds for much needed peacekeeping activities.

While I support this measure and urge its immediate adoption, I do hope that it can be followed up with another bill including needed policy language. I recognize that to pass this critical authorization bill as expeditiously as possible and with as little controversy as

possible, policy language we discussed in the committee had to be deleted. For example, I had an amendment that would have required Iraqi war reparations be used to help pay for this assistance to Kurdish and other refugees. As citizens of Iraq, they should benefit from their Government's expenditures, particularly since, to date, they have only suffered at the hands of Saddam Hussein's regime. Iraq's resources should be used to help its citizens, not harm them. As I said, I hope we can positively address this and other important policy issues in the very near future.

Nevertheless, I strongly support this bill today and commend my colleagues, DANTE FASCELL, HOWARD BERMAN, MATT MCHUGH, BILL BROOMFIELD, OLYMPIA SNOWE, BEN GILMAN, MARGE ROUKEMA, and CHRIS SMITH for taking the lead and bringing this measure to the floor.

□ 1330

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCHUGH] who, in addition to being a member of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations that will soon be considering appropriations under this legislation, also led the delegation to visit these refugee camps.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from California not only for yielding time to me but for his leadership on this legislation. He and I, as well as Representatives MARGE ROUKEMA, TONY HALL, and CHRIS SMITH, had the opportunity of the request of the Speaker within the last 10 days to visit the Iraqi-Turkish border areas and see the human tragedy that has been unfolding there.

We have all observed on television these compelling pictures of families, from very young babies to grandparents, suffering under horrendous conditions. To visit these locations personally one can fully appreciate the individual suffering, and also the remote and rugged locations in which these people are struggling to survive. It is truly a moving experience, and it is important for us to respond to this human crisis as quickly and as fully as we can. In this conclusion, I want to commend the Committee on Foreign Affairs for moving so promptly on a bipartisan basis, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

The delegation which I had the privilege to lead at the Speaker's request reached a number of conclusions, one of which was that President Bush made the right decision in authorizing American military forces to undertake this humanitarian effort. Not only are there an enormous number of refugees who seem to have been dropped on these rugged mountains, which are comparable to the Alps, but they gathered in a matter of days, overwhelming the capacity of neighboring govern-

ments and humanitarian relief agencies to respond. Only the U.S. military, with the help of some of our coalition partners, could have delivered the urgent humanitarian relief which is necessary, and even then doctors who have gone into these areas project that people are still dying on an average of between 400 and 1,000 a day.

It is critically important not only to provide this relief, but to get these people off the mountains into the temporary camps in low-lying areas. We have been assuming the primary responsibility for doing that. It costs money. About a week ago when our delegation returned from that region, our Government had already spent about \$133 million in this effort. We need to restore that money. There are other problems in the world to which we and the international community must attend.

Therefore, this legislation is important as an initial, critical response to restore what we have already incurred by way of expense in this humanitarian effort.

Our delegation also concluded that this humanitarian effort should be undertaken as soon as possible by the international community, primarily by the United Nations and other international relief organizations. Our military is not a humanitarian relief organization, but if we expect these traditional relief agencies to take over this effort, it is important that they get the kind of financial support that is necessary, not just from the United States but from other countries. This bill will make that kind of contribution possible.

For all of these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the committee for its fine work. My hope is that the Appropriations Committee on which I served will respond quickly as well, as I think we will. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mrs. ROUKEMA] who was a part of the congressional delegation who went along with the gentleman from New York [Mr. McHUGH] to northern Iraq to visit the Kurdish refugees.

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, this morning as I picked up my New York Times, I noticed on the front page a picture of a small Kurdish girl. The child was riding on what appeared to be a United States military vehicle as it carried her to the newly established "safe havens" in the Iraqi city of Zakho. The joy in her face and those riding with her was heartwarming. It was also in stark contrast to the horrors of the mountain refugee camps that we visited last weekend as members of the

House leadership delegation, led by Representative MATT McHUGH.

The name Operation Provide Comfort is a misnomer. The United States is not there to provide comfort but rather to establish a life support system for the hundreds of thousands of Kurdish refugees who fled the brutal oppression of Saddam Hussein. This is just the latest episode in a long history of nationalistic and ethnic hatred of the Kurdish people. As we viewed it last week, conditions were deteriorating rapidly and, if left unattended, would have accelerated and grown exponentially with massive starvation, disease, and death. Absent the swift actions of President Bush in providing assistance, the situation had the potential for a genocidal catastrophe.

Phase 1 of our relief effort is the immediate delivery of emergency supplies in an effort to stave off disease and death. Phase 2 is the relocation of the refugees to these safe haven camps established by the U.S. military. As these efforts get underway, I want to address two areas lacking attention as I witnessed during my visit.

Although foodstuffs in general are lacking, particularly distressing is the fact that there is no distribution of prepared infant formula. Mothers are no longer lactating and the babies cannot digest the jarred baby food that has been provided to the camps. In the Kurdish culture it is not uncommon to find a mother who breast feeds her children up to 2 years old. Therefore, we must provide prepared infant formula. Toward that end, I have personally spoken with Dr. Ronald Roskens, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, to stress the importance of this.

Dr. Roskens also assured me that basic staples will be on the way. Namely, wheat, rice, and other high protein foods available under the Public Law 480, Food for Peace Program.

It also pains me to report that medical care is grossly inadequate. We must provide the resources to bring in medical experts immediately. While medical supplies are in seriously short supply, some vaccines and antibiotics have made it to the mountain regions. However, these camps need the medical personnel to deliver care.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I cannot emphasize enough that the U.S. military should not be in the long-term business of operating refugee camps. Make no mistake, our service people are to be commended for their swift and professional efforts. However, it is the United Nations that is the appropriate organization to run these camps and provide protection for the Kurdish people. The United States should be out of Iraq as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I support this emergency relief package under consideration today and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of it.

□ 1340

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HALL].

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2122. I commend the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN], for introducing this important piece of legislation to authorize emergency assistance for the Iraqi refugees. I also want to thank the Foreign Affairs Committee for reporting this supplemental authorization which will be an important step in helping to alleviate the suffering I and four of my colleagues witnessed on our recent trip to the refugee camps at the Turkish border.

This legislation authorizing supplemental funds for the Iraqi refugees will be a valuable contribution to the excellent relief efforts currently being undertaken by the United States military. As we saw during our trip, it is vital to continue the relief operations now underway to move the refugees from the mountaintops, to more accessible areas where they can receive the necessary food and medical assistance.

This supplemental is particularly important, not only because of the Kurdish refugee crisis, but because of all the other pressing refugee problems around the world which are all competing for our scarce resources. Right now in the Sudan, around 10 million people are now at risk of starvation. People are already dying there, and large numbers of deaths can be expected soon. Therefore, it is critical that we provide these additional funds for the Iraqi refugees and not deplete the emergency resources for Africa.

I would also like to underline the importance of the waiver of country specific restrictions in the bill. This is vital regarding assistance to Iran, which is now facing a larger influx of Iraqi refugees than Turkey. There are reports of over 1 million refugees inside Iran, with another 500,000 to 800,000 along the border.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and support the Iraqi refugees.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], who also accompanied the gentleman from New York [Mr. McHUGH] on the recent trip to northern Iraq.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Emergency Supplemental Persian Gulf Refugee Assistance Act of 1991 which will authorize \$400 million in aid to the refugees including the Kurdish population displaced by Saddam Hussein and his government. The administration, as well, is in strong support of this measure.

At the Speaker's behest, I had the privilege of joining my colleagues, the gentleman from New York [Mr. McHUGH], the gentleman from Ohio

[Mr. HALL], the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN], and the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. ROUKEMA], on a 5-day factfinding mission to assess the Iraqi refugee crisis and efforts underway to help the Kurdish people. Upon our return, in testimony before the Committee on Foreign Affairs and in meetings with Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, we urged the Congress and the administration to proceed quickly on the request for additional humanitarian aid and to do so without diminishing the important work in our commitment to work with such refugee assistance in Africa and other parts of the world, and move quickly they have, as evidenced by this bill.

Mr. Speaker, the explosion of displaced persons inside Iraq and the hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing into Turkey and Iran is unprecedented in modern history. Within a span of 2 or 3 days in early April, hundreds of thousands of Iraqis fled their homes in a desperate attempt to escape the brutality of Saddam Hussein. I will point out that none of the experts in the international relief community anticipated the magnitude nor the rapidity of the exodus. All were caught off guard.

Mr. Speaker, it became very clear to me during the visit that two events were instrumental in beginning to alleviate the suffering of Iraqi refugees. The first was Secretary of State Baker's trip to the area of April 7 and 8 which galvanized the administration and the world into according higher priority to the refugee situation, and the second was President Bush's decision to fly United States military forces to Turkey to take charge of the relief operations. These operations, as we saw firsthand, have proven to be absolutely essential in preventing a tragedy of even greater catastrophic proportions.

Mr. Speaker, thousands would have died but for the U.S. military's rapid response to the crisis. Mr. Speaker, the allied provision of security for the refugees in the north of Iraq and the withdrawal of Iraqi troops has clearly eased fears, and the refugees are beginning to return to their homes. Without the confidence of our security, however, and the need of that security, the refugees will understandably not be willing to endanger their families and venture back to their villages and their homes.

Mr. Speaker, the crisis in the refugee camps that we visited in Cukurca cannot be overstated. At the refugee camp there and elsewhere, disease has been rampant, a circumstance that is especially chilling in light of the fact that over 50 percent of the refugee population is comprised of children under the age of 12.

Officials of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees reported in their handouts to us in Geneva that there

are 7 to 10 deaths each day for every 10,000 refugees. Thankfully the number has been mitigated.

Many victims, I would point out, are children, and babies are especially vulnerable.

Mr. Speaker, the troops that are engaged in the intensive and heroic mission to stabilize the refugee population ought to be congratulated by this body for their outstanding efforts.

The initial results are no less spectacular than those achieved in Operation Desert Storm.

Mr. Speaker, as the immediate efforts to stop the dying and suffering continue, the United States must be committed and is committed to its priority of relocating the refugees from their often inaccessible mountain campsites to the lower terrain where they can be adequately cared for and shielded from the elements. Providing the needed protection to encourage families to continue their return is undoubtedly one of the greatest challenges of all. The refugees look to the United States and they look to our allied partners to be their guarantors against renewed savagery by Saddam Hussein.

Mr. Speaker, the provision of refugee assistance contained in this bill is absolutely necessary, and I hope we get a unanimous vote in favor of it.

Finally, I would like to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN] for his responsiveness in helping to bring this legislation to the floor. It was a real honor and a privilege to travel with the other four members of this delegation led by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCHUGH] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HALL] and the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. ROUKEMA] and, of course, the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN]. I think we worked in an extraordinarily bipartisan way.

We were there to assess the situation, to try to glean as quickly as we could during the visit what was truly going on and how we might be a part of the effort to make it better.

Also, I want to commend our excellent staff who were on board who provided us with a tremendous amount of assistance including our own staffer, David Laufman, who was a very valuable addition to the delegation.

I would also like to thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] for recommending the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. ROUKEMA] and I make this trip as a part of the Speaker's delegation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SCHEUER].

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the emergency aid to Iraqi refugees. I wish to strongly commend the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL], chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN], and the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. ROUKEMA] on the minority side for their splendid and enthusiastic support.

Mr. Speaker, words and deeds have consequences. When our President exhorts the Iraqis to rise up and throw out their depraved leader and when our country, in a correct decision, unleashes a hail of bombs on that beleaguered country, those words and deeds have consequences. They are reasonably predictable consequences. For us at the end of the 100-hour war to want to turn our backs and walk away from the scene and get the troops home before we have adequately evaluated the postwar challenge in that area does not show America in its best light.

There was a vacuum there, and thank the Lord the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN], and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] and the distinguished minority supporters met that vacuum and came in with a fine program for emergency aid to Iraq.

But there is yet much more to be done. Mr. Speaker, I have talked to the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN], and I know how deeply he feels about the essential need for an arms-denial program for the Middle East, to create some of the conditions for peace there and prevent vast imports into the area of weapons of mass destruction to be used all too frequently by despots, by authoritarians, and states that do not have the remotest semblance of democracy.

□ 1350

The second challenge that I hope and I am confident that the Committee on Foreign Affairs will take up is the challenge of putting together a regional development program to bring science and technology and aid to the countries of the Middle East that do not have the wherewithal to develop their resources now.

I hope that our Nation will encourage the countries of the Persian Gulf, especially Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, to reach into their pockets, and give of their resources to help achieve a greater degree of well-being and improved standard of living, improved joint cooperation in the area. That could be the precursor to peace between the Arabs and the Israelis.

Right now, we seek to alleviate immense human suffering.

Our reaction to the plight of the Iraqi refugees, the Kurds and the Shias has been sadly deficient.

We must reclaim the moral high ground, answer our obligations, and provide protection and aid to these

brave peoples, and we must answer our critics who say this war was fought only for oil. The Kurds and the Shias answer to President Bush's exhortations for the overthrow of Saddam Hussein, brought down the wrath of Saddam Hussein's murderous army on top of them. To escape massacre, the Kurds fled on a death march through the frozen, muddled mountain passes.

We must not, can not, and will not turn our backs on the desperate state of these refugees. Passage of this aid package is but a drop in the bucket, but a much-needed drop.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to add that the gentleman from New York has raised some very important broader geopolitical questions surrounding this issue, and there are important questions. The use of our military for humanitarian purposes, the philosophical underpinnings of our refugee policy, and the extent to which that has worked in the past, the very important question of whether or not our goals here can be met with Saddam still in power, but we cannot let any of those broader questions stop the United States or cause the United States to get caught up in a failure to act about what we know to be the desperate need that exists now.

This bill provides the framework for this Congress helping the administration to meet that need. I think it is very important that we do so.

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation authorizing emergency aid for Iraqi refugees.

The refugee situations on both the northern and southern borders of Iraq are unprecedented. The number of Kurds fleeing into such dangerous terrain and unfavorable weather conditions illustrates the political reasons for refugee situations and the fear these people have of Saddam Hussein.

We responded to the invasion of Kuwait and now we must respond to the human injustice the Kurds are trying to escape. Our efforts, although too late for some Kurdish refugees, many of them children, must continue at all urgency to help the thousands of other Kurdish refugees still caught in the refugee crisis. As world leaders we have the responsibility to protect the human rights of these people. The need for shelter, food, medical supplies, water, adequate clothing, and manpower with the necessary skills to help the refugees cannot be underestimated.

As we all are aware, refugee camps are being established in the northern areas of Iraq. We must not abandon these people once the camps are established. They have many obstacles before them as they seek to resettle permanently. Safety and security must be ensured for these people for we have seen the destruction the Iraqi leaders can bestow on innocent people. We hope the United Nations and the international community will accept their responsibilities to help the refugees with basic life support, resettlement assistance, and security.

As a member of the House Select Committee on Hunger, I caution us not to let our actions here today on behalf of the Iraqi refugees minimize the need to act on other critical refugee situations throughout the world, especially in the Horn of Africa. Chairman TONY HALL has worked tirelessly on behalf of the world's refugees and recently traveled to the Iraq-Turkey border to observe the refugee situation firsthand. Representative DORGAN has also taken a keen interest in the refugee situation in east Africa. I applaud their efforts.

Again, I commend the Foreign Affairs Committee for bringing this situation to our attention and expediting the passage of this critical legislation.

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation to provide desperately needed emergency assistance to the refugees fleeing Saddam Hussein's brutality in Iraq.

Approximately 850,000 Kurdish refugees are now stranded on the Iraq/Turkey border, and more than 1.5 million Kurds have fled to areas along the border with Iran.

In addition to these Kurdish refugees, there are also 100,000 Iraqi Shiites who have fled southern Iraq—mostly into Iran and the allied-controlled zones where they are being fed and sheltered by United States forces.

Mr. Speaker, we have all seen the news reports about the desperate conditions under which these refugees are now living. Their situation is dire—they face malnutrition, disease, and completely inadequate living conditions. Some reports indicate that thousands may be dying each day. This human tragedy demands a response from the international community and from the United States.

This legislation—of which I am proud to be an original cosponsor—authorizes over \$400 million in emergency assistance to Iraqi refugees in and around Iraq. Most of this assistance is in the form of aid to United Nations relief agencies or for other international disaster relief activities. The bill also permits the transfer of additional food assistance from the Food for Peace Program to the refugee zones in and around Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, this is not the first time these people have suffered as a result of Saddam Hussein's tyranny. Over the last decade, they have felt political repression, egregious human rights abuses, and even chemical attacks by the Iraqi Government. These beleaguered refugees have suffered enough.

I strongly support this legislation and urge my colleagues to join with me and the other cosponsors in approving this desperately needed relief.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2122, a bill to provide emergency assistance to the Kurdish people.

This legislation was jointly referred to the Committee on Agriculture because it contains a provision which provides more flexibility to transfer funds from other titles of the Food for Peace Act—Public Law 480—to title II of that act for emergency feeding programs during fiscal year 1991.

In order to accommodate expeditious action by the House on this legislation, the Committee on Agriculture did not schedule a public hearing or markup on this legislation. However, we have discussed in full the need for

this legislation with representatives of the Agency for International Development and are fully supportive of the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this provision makes a necessary change in the existing limits on the transfer of funds within the Food for Peace Program.

Section 412(c) of the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 provides that up to 15 percent of the funds available in any fiscal year for carrying out any title of the act may be used to carry out any other title of the act. Section 412(b) of the act also requires that of the total amount of funds made available for titles I and III, not less than 40 percent of such funds shall be allocated to title I and not less than 40 percent shall be allocated to title III.

Finally, I would also note that the Rural Development, Agriculture, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1991—Public Law 101-506—prohibits the use of more than 10 percent of the funds made available to carry out any title of the act to carry out any other title of the act.

The increased flexibility provided by H.R. 2122 will not affect already planned title I and title III programs. Transfer of the unallocated funds from these programs, however, together with the availability of wheat from the Food Security Wheat Reserve, will help tremendously in addressing the increasing food needs of those facing emergency political, economic, and natural disaster situations.

The authorizing committees of jurisdiction are pleased to address these concerns through this legislation.

I commend Congressman BERMAN and our colleagues at the Committee on Foreign Affairs for their initiative to help the Kurdish people.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2122 deserves the support of each Member of the House.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of emergency aid for those Iraqis now facing starvation and disease after fleeing the brutal campaign of repression carried out by Saddam Hussein.

In the wake of our military victory, we are beginning to comprehend the long-term costs associated with Operation Desert Storm.

Over the last few weeks, people throughout the United States and the world have seen the images of pain and suffering occurring along Iraq's borders with Turkey and Iran. They have been moved deeply by the sight of men and women burying their children. Families striving to survive on the limited supplies they could carry on their backs as they fled. And the omnipresent anguish on the faces of young and old alike.

True to our Nation's spirit of compassion for the oppressed, U.S. military personnel along with our coalition partners are establishing safety zones and refugee camps. At the same time, the distribution of direly needed food and medical assistance has begun.

While we must provide immediate aid for those in need, we must also begin the task of creating a stable environment which will allow for the pullout of our troops. We must also ensure that the burden of our aid and diplomatic efforts are shared equally by our coalition partners.

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to not only acknowledge and commend the Congress' support for the Iraqi refugees but to also remind my fellow members of the questions that still remain about the political future of this dangerous situation.

There is no question in any of our minds that what the Kurdish and Shiite refugees need at this very minute is the food, shelter and security that our forces and our efforts are providing. This aid will cement our support to stop the slaughter by the Iraqi troops of these refugees. These brave citizens of the new world order answered the call to arms to overthrow the dictatorship of Saddam Hussein. As the Iraqi troops reorganized, these patriots of their cause, their wives and their children were murdered for standing up for freedom in Iraq.

In the mountains of the Turkish and Iranian border, we are now faced with the prospect of over 3 million refugees, forced out of their towns and villages in order that they could protect their families and their future from complete eradication by Saddam Hussein. The aid we are providing will stop the 500 to 1,000 men, women, and children who were dying every day. Yet, much will be left to do.

Our efforts have mainly concentrated on the Turkish and Iraqi border areas. There are over a million and a half people on the Iranian border who are just barely beginning to receive aid. We need to encourage the relief efforts to concentrate in this previously forgotten area. However, of dire importance is a lasting political solution in the area. The Kurdish and Shiite refugees in the region will not feel secure, and have no reason to feel secure until the threat of Saddam Hussein has been removed or extinguished. The international community needs to provide these people with a set of guarantees that will assure them of their continued safety and stability. As we encourage settlement of the political situation in the Palestinian/Israeli question let us also take up the instability of Iraq.

Again, I commend the efforts of Chairman FASCELL and the Foreign Affairs Committee to aid the Iraqi refugees. It is important that this Congress take the lead and initiative to help those who are in such dire need. I urge my fellow members to support this vital measure.

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Emergency Supplement Iraqi Refugee Assistance Act of 1991, and commend Chairman FASCELL and Subcommittee Chairman HOWARD BERMAN for the appropriate speed with which this bill has been moved to the floor.

The horror of the human suffering on the Iraqi-Turkish border demands immediate and effective action. It is tragic that the President did not take earlier action in an attempt to prevent this catastrophe. The assistance we approve today will not help the thousands who were killed by Saddam Hussein's helicopter gunships, or who died of starvation and exposure in a desperate attempt to flee the genocidal policies of the Iraqi dictator.

But the thousands upon thousands of innocent civilians displaced as a result of the civil war in Iraq who survived the trek to the border regions continue to face the threat of death every day. Aid for these individuals is more urgent and necessary than ever.

I am pleased the president, at congressional urging, has involved our Armed Forces in the effort to protect the Kurds and other refugees and assist emergency relief supplies in getting through to where they are so desperately needed. But clearly, the catastrophic situation faced by these long-suffering people urgently demands the additional assistance provided for in this legislation.

Unquestionably, difficult policy choices remain about how to safeguard the Iraqi Kurdish population over the long term. I share the concerns of many of my colleagues that United States forces not be caught in a permanent holding pattern to protect Iraqi minorities, who will never be safe so long as Saddam Hussein remains in power. I welcome the moves from the United Nations indicating it will soon take greater responsibility for administering the refugee facilities.

But regardless of whatever thorny policy questions may arise, the human tragedy that presently exists requires humanitarian action.

I once again commend the authors of this legislation, and urge its unanimous acceptance by my colleagues.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McNULTY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2122.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2122, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

GOVERNMENT TRAVEL REFORM

(Mr. KANJORSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, for a number of years Members of Congress have been taken to task by the press and the public for unnecessary travel, or junketing.

Ironically, Mr. Speaker, attention has been unfairly focused on the legislative branch because it is the only branch of Government which regularly discloses its travel activities.

The travel activities of the executive and judicial branches are shrouded in mystery and it takes extensive and exhaustive Freedom of Information Act

requests to find out about travel in these two branches.

Most Americans would be surprised to learn that the travel expenses of the entire legislative branch, including the GAO and the Library of Congress, are less than four-tenths of 1 percent of all Federal travel expenses. Total legislative branch travel expenses, including Members travel back to their districts to meet with constituents, is \$27 million.

This is only half the size of the travel budget of the judicial branch, \$54 million, and is less than half the size of the travel budget of the Executive Office of the President alone, \$62 million. One has to wonder where all these judges and Presidential employees are traveling to.

Congressional travel is fully documented every quarter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and the Clerk's report. Public disclosure can deter trips which are not really necessary, and can help explain to the public why some travel is necessary.

My bill, H.R. 461, the Federal Government Foreign Travel Accountability Act, would bring the executive and judicial branches of Government under the same kind of public disclosure the legislative branch has operated under for years.

I include for my colleagues a summary of H.R. 461, and a table detailing Federal travel costs by agency.

H.R. 461—FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOREIGN TRAVEL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Section 1: Title—Federal Government Foreign Travel Accountability Act.

Section 2: Special travel line items—No funds may be spent for foreign travel other than from accounts specifically appropriated by law for such purpose, i.e. there must be a specific budgetary line item, and travel funds cannot be hidden in the budget of another agency.

Section 3: Foreign Travel Supervisors [FTS]—Each department, agency and entity must designate a foreign travel supervisor.

Section 4: Restrictions on Foreign Travel—Executive & Judicial Branches: (1) Must be approved in advance by the FTS; (2) Must be by most economical means possible; (3) Must be by U.S. carrier unless the FTS determines that an alternative is more economical.

Legislative Branch: (1) Must be approved in advance by recorded vote of committee; (2) Must be by most economical means possible; (3) Must be by U.S. carrier unless the committee determines an alternative is more economical.

Section 5: Executive & Judicial Guidelines & Reporting: (1) FTS establishes guidelines to prevent duplicative and unnecessary trips; (2) Quarterly reports are filed on all travel detailing: (a) Purpose & agenda of each trip; (b) Names of all people on the trip; (c) Details (if applicable) of any determination that travel by foreign carrier is more economical; (d) Accomplishments of trip; (e) All expenses by category; (3) Executive branch reports go to the GSA, Judicial branch reports go to the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

Section 6: Congressional Guidelines & Reporting: (1) Each committee establishes guidelines to prevent duplicative and unnecessary

essary trips; (2) Quarterly reports are filed on all travel detailing: (a) Purpose & agenda of each trip; (b) Names of all people on the trip; (c) Details (if applicable) of any determination that travel by foreign carrier is more economical; (d) Accomplishments of trip; (e) All expenses by category; (3) House reports go to Clerk of the House, Senate reports go to the Secretary of the Senate.

Section 7: Availability of Reports: All reports are available for public inspection not less than 15 days after they are filed, copies are to be provided if requestor pays copying and mailing costs (fees may be waived in the public interest).

FEDERAL TRAVEL BUDGETS

This year (Fiscal Year 1991) the federal government will spend \$6.8 billion for travel (both foreign and domestic). Of that total: \$27 million (0.39%) is for Legislative Branch Travel; \$54 million (0.78%) is for Judicial Branch Travel; \$160 million (2.31%) is for the Postal Service; \$6.851 billion (98.83%) is for Executive branch travel, for a total of \$6.932 billion.

For comparative purposes, this includes: \$62 million (0.89%) in funds for travel appropriated to the President and the Executive Office of the President; \$89 million (1.28%) for State Department travel.

The following table, prepared by the Office of Management and Budget and published as part of the President's Fiscal Year 1992 budget, outlines federal travel expenditures by agency for fiscal year 1990, 1991, and 1992.

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS

[In millions of dollars]

Department or other unit	Gross obligations by agency		
	1990 actual	1991 estimate	1992 estimate
Legislative branch	23	27	31
The Judiciary	49	54	58
Executive Office of the President	4	5	5
Funds appropriated to the President	48	57	55
Department of Agriculture	231	253	258
Department of Commerce	162	69	58
Department of Defense—military	4,553	4,419	4,438
Department of Defense—civil	56	57	59
Department of Education	8	10	10
Department of Energy	48	59	62
Department of Health and Human Services less Social Security	104	118	124
Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security	22	17	20
Department of Housing and Urban Development	15	18	18
Department of the Interior	135	153	150
Department of Justice	197	262	285
Department of Labor	44	46	50
Department of State	84	89	95
Department of Transportation	232	246	272
Department of the Treasury	243	306	339
Department of Veterans Affairs	132	145	90
Environmental Protection Agency	40	46	52
General Services Administration	21	28	28
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	55	62	65
Office of Personnel Management	11	13	14
Small Business Administration	8	7	8
Export-Import Bank of the United States	(1)	(1)
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	33	80	76
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	(1)	(1)	(1)
Postal Service (off-budget)	138	160	166
Railroad Retirement Board	1	1
Other independent agencies	108	125	134
Total	8,808	6,932	7,021

¹ \$500,000 or less.

A TRIBUTE TO MEDORA PETERSEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to pay tribute to a woman who has reached another milestone in an exemplary life filled with devotion to her family, community, and State.

On Thursday, May 2, Medora Petersen, an editor, activist, and former first lady of the State of Minnesota, turns 95.

Born in Meriden in southern Minnesota, the daughter of a blacksmith, Medora Grandprey grew up in a family that prized hard work, high principles, and a sound education. After completing her elementary grades in the local country school, Medora rode the 8 o'clock train every morning to neighboring Owatonna to attend high school, and then caught the 5 o'clock train westbound home every evening. She was the only young woman from her community to go to high school.

During World War I, Medora won a reporting job with the Owatonna Journal Chronicle. The job paid just enough to allow her to save money for college. She later enrolled at Iowa State University to study home economics.

During graduate study at the University of Minnesota she met and later married Hjalmar Petersen, then a member of the State legislature and editor of the Askov American, the local newspaper in his home town of Askov, MN. In the mid-1930's Hjalmar Petersen was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Farmer-Labor ticket. Later, he and Medora moved into the Governor's mansion upon the untimely death in 1936 of our legendary Governor, Floyd B. Olson. When Hjalmar's term ended the following year, the Petersens returned to Askov to run the newspaper, and continued to remain active in Minnesota politics. Upon Hjalmar's death in 1968, Medora took the helm of the American and carried on the couple's political tradition alone.

Medora Peterson's wisdom, energy, and political instincts were unsurpassed. Her advice was frequently sought out, especially by young aspiring candidates, including this political newcomer, at the dawn of my career. Medora Petersen sold the newspaper in 1981 with much nostalgic regret, and left Askov a few years later to live with her daughter in central Minnesota. Yet, her connections with her longtime home and business remain strong: Even as she approaches 95, she still writes an occasional column for the Askov American.

Madam Speaker, this talent-laden community we know as the North Star State, Minnesota, has many highly skilled, talented, and gifted people who made great contributions to the United

States, but among them all, Medora Petersen's name shines brightly.

□ 1400

Her life has been a tribute to the best of our Minnesota traditions: Hard work, sound education, high ethical standards, and dedication to family and community.

Madam Speaker, I invite you to join me, Medora's family and friends, in wishing Medora Grandprey Petersen a happy 95th birthday.

KUDOS FOR McDONALD'S

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOAGLAND] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOAGLAND. Madam Speaker, last year on two occasions I praised Omahan Phil Sokoloff's efforts encouraging McDonald's and other fast food restaurants to offer healthier products. McDonald's has changed its procedures and now deep fries its french fries in vegetable oil instead of beef tallow and has taken other steps to cut down the fat contained in the tens of millions of daily fast food meals served Americans. Other fast food chains have followed suit.

Mr. Sokoloff first brought this issue to national attention by running full page advertisements in major newspapers around the country. He dug deep into his pocket to do so. McDonald's and its competitors are to be congratulated for having made the change.

It is important that we congratulate corporate America when it does things right. Too often, we jump to chastise them when we think they are doing things wrong. I wish to take this occasion to give McDonald's well deserved praise on two additional fronts.

First, our children brought home with them recently tree seedlings they had obtained in connection with a Global ReLeaf Program of the American Forestry Association sponsored by McDonald's. McDonald's is distributing 9 million seedlings, to be planted around America's homes, schools, and parks by 1992, the particular type or variety depending on the climate and soil conditions of the area in which they are distributed.

They are distributing these seedlings with a pamphlet entitled "Let's Get Growing America," encouraging responsible environmental action. I would like to salute McDonald's for undertaking this effort.

McDonald's also deserves praise for extensive recycling policies it has instituted since the last Earth Day. McDonald's is reducing the size and amounts of packaging. It is moving away from styrofoam boxes. It is increasing the use of recycled paper in its napkins, tray liners, Happy Meal boxes, and bags.

I salute McDonald's for its efforts. We will become a healthier Nation, more careful in the use of our natural resources, as we work together on these projects. McDonald's is setting an example for all of us in our business lives and in our personal lives. We should all follow its example.

I want to share with my colleagues an editorial from today's Washington Post commending McDonald's for their commitment to environmental protection.

LESS MCWASTE

The volume of solid waste that Americans generate each year is a major problem, not all that far behind such fundamentals as clean air and water, to which it is related. Most solutions—burning, burial—are really just transference of the debris to another place or form. The best way to combat the waste continues to be to produce less of it—for example, to lighten up on packaging while increasing recycling.

McDonald's, the ubiquitous and influential fast-food chain, has now announced in conjunction with the Environmental Defense Fund a serious and comprehensive effort to do just that. EDF might sound like an unlikely ally for a major national generator of waste. Not so. Over the years the environmental group has come to specialize in finding ways of making it in industry's self-interest to reduce pollution.

It has, for example, worked to set up water markets in some parts of the West, where instead of building more dams or enduring shortages, municipalities can bid water away from farmers who don't need it, or whose crops society can do without. EDF helped as well to develop the section of last year's clean-air legislation creating a market in pollution rights. A utility that cuts pollution more than the law requires will have an investment or asset (the extra cleanup) that it can sell like any other at a profit.

McDonald's had already agreed under pressure from environmental groups to abandon the foam clamshell in which it sold its burgers in favor of less bulky (and less costly) packaging. Now it is going beyond. By the end of the year the company will have put programs in place to recycle—or test the potential for recycling or composting—more than 80 percent (by weight) of the waste at its restaurants. Among other things, it will make greater use of reusable shipping and storage containers and has directed its 600 suppliers—over whom it has enormous influence as so large a customer—to use corrugated boxes with at least 35 percent recycled materials. For environmental reasons it has also gone from bleached to brown carry-out bags (made of 100 percent recycled material).

Waste reduction has become an explicit goal of a company that is an symbol of American popular culture. The process has been voluntary and is not just PR; if there are costs involved, the company seems to think there may also be consequential savings. The plan sets an excellent example. Good for McDonald's and EDF both.

A BILL TO REMOVE THE AGE LIMIT ON ENTRY INTO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from California [Mr. STARK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STARK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to remove the age limit for entering the Public Health Service. This bill would allow otherwise healthy and qualified people who are older than 44 to serve their country by entering the PHS.

The current law which prohibits persons over the age of 44 to joining the Public Health Service is an anachronism. It was passed in 1960 along with a provision to establish a mandatory retirement age of 64. At the time, it made sense to ensure that officers of the PHS would be allowed to serve for at least 20 years before being forced to retire. However, in 1981, when we saw fit to remove the mandatory retirement clause, we neglected to remove the age limit for entering the Service.

This law is not merely a harmless anachronism; it actively bars enthusiastic, hard-working people from giving the service that they want to give. As an example, my office has received a letter from a 48-year-old man who has recently begun a program in clinical psychology. After attending a presentation given by the PHS, he became interested in participating in their COSTEP program. He was denied entry only because of his age.

Madam Speaker, the Public Health Service is one of the great Federal agencies and contributes positively to our society. If we strengthen it, we strengthen our society. By removing an unnecessary barrier which keeps otherwise qualified people from joining, we will be taking a measure which will benefit our society.

CALL FOR HEARING ON H.R. 1413

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. JENKINS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JENKINS. Madam Speaker, H.R. 1413 reflects the growing awareness and concern by the public, the administration, commentators and Congress that our Nation's tax revenue estimation process is so seriously flawed that it may be doing critical harm to our Nation's economy.

Not only does this vital subject impact the economic basis upon which our Congress enacts legislation, it therefore directly and indirectly impacts the financial well-being of every taxpayer.

H.R. 1413 calls for the repeal of the tax expenditure provisions within the Budget Act of 1974. No repeal can occur, of course, without the appropriate Congressional hearings. At such hearings, all interested and knowledgeable parties will have the opportunity to present their views by written and/or oral testimony.

These hearings are of momentous importance. Businesses, the professions, academia, governmental authorities and individuals are urged to offer their testimony so that our Nation may profit from their expertise and experience. It is my strong view that such hearings are imperative and should be scheduled as soon as possible.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 1413 introduced by Congressman SCHULZE and myself.

LEGISLATION TO CLARIFY THE TAX STATUS OF SELF-EMPLOYED FISHERMEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. STUDDS. Madam Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague from Massachusetts, Representative BRIAN DONNELLY, a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, for joining me in introducing legislation to clarify the tax status of self-employed fishermen.

As Members may recall, the Tax Reform Act of 1976 included language intended to help the owners of small fishing vessels to comply with U.S. tax law. Specifically, it provided that individuals serving as crew on a fishing vessel would be considered for tax purposes to be self-employed if: First, their compensation consisted of a share of the catch and, second, the operating crew of the boat was normally made up of fewer than 10 people.

We made these changes in law because we understood that the relationship between a fishing vessel owner and his crew is far from a conventional employer-employee relationship. It is a relationship that has evolved over literally centuries of maritime history, that involves a high degree of independence on both sides and that does not lend itself easily to the definitions used in the Tax Code.

The 1976 law made boatowners confident that they could continue operating as they had previously, paying a share of the catch, not needing to withhold income for Social Security or Federal income tax purposes, and still meeting all the requirements of U.S. law. They were confident because we in Congress thought we had clarified the rules; and the fishing industry thought it understood those rules.

And those boatowners were right, until now. After more than a decade of relatively trouble-free experience with the law, the IRS has, without warning, changed the rules. And they have changed the rules not just prospectively, but going back to 1988 and 1987 and 1986 and 1985. They are telling boatowners who thought, in good faith, that they qualified under the law that they did not; that they owe those withholding taxes and those Social Security payments and the associated penalties and they must pay them even though it will, in some cases, drive those fishermen out of business.

Two specific problems have arisen.

First, as I said, a fishing vessel must have an operating crew that is normally fewer than 10 in order to have that crew considered self-employed.

For more than a decade, the fishing industry has assumed that "normally" means that a boat must have a crew that averages, over the course of the year, less than 10. In prior years, the IRS has signed off on audits that used this interpretation of the law. And throughout this period, the IRS issued no guidelines to the contrary.

Suddenly, the IRS has decided that "normally" is to be interpreted not annually, but quarter by quarter. Again, not just for the future, but for the past several years. Thus, many boats that honestly thought they quali-

fied for the exemption are being told they do not.

The second problem that has arisen relates to the payment of "PERS" to certain crewmembers on fishing vessels. PERS are nominal payments usually paid to the cook, engineer and mate in recognition of the duties they perform in addition to their responsibilities as crewmembers. This practice dates back to the whaling days in New Bedford and is commonplace within the fishing industry, as a whole. PERS usually amount to less than 3 percent of a fisherman's total annual compensation and averages about \$25 for a 12-day fishing trip. Although these payments are very small, they matter a great deal to those who receive them because the payments carry with them a recognition of the importance of the duties those fishermen perform.

Under the 1976 law, a fisherman can qualify for self-employed status if he is compensated only by receiving a share of the catch. Even though PERS are not guaranteed and are dependent on the size of the catch, the IRS has taken the position that the payment of PERS prevents a crewmember from qualifying as self-employed. Moreover, the IRS contends that all compensation paid to these fishermen, not just the PERS, are therefore subject to employment taxes.

Madam Speaker, Congress never intended that the payment of these small amounts to certain fishermen would prevent them from qualifying for self-employed status. The law says that a self-employed fisherman must be compensated only by a share of the catch. The PERS payments are calibrated precisely according to the rightful share of the catch of the individuals involved. Their only significance is that they provide fishermen holding certain positions a slightly larger share of the catch than that received by others. This practice goes back hundreds of years; it is a practice that the IRS presumably knew about but did not object to for more than 10 years after the 1976 law was enacted; and it should not be compromised now.

The legislation proposes that the changes be made retroactive to 1985. If they are not, we will be doing an injustice to fishermen whose very livelihoods have been put at risk by the IRS's changing interpretation of the law.

Last year, the House of Representatives approved similar legislation to clarify the law, but unfortunately the proposal was derailed in the other body during the last hour of the 101st Congress. I am hopeful that this year we can quickly act to correct this injustice and ensure the fair treatment of New Bedford fishermen under the law.

THE BRADY BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. SCHIFF] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I do not necessarily propose to use the entire 60 minutes, but I did want to spend some time to talk about H.R. 7, known more commonly as the Brady bill.

We should be receiving a vote or having a vote on the House floor on this bill perhaps as soon as next week.

I am personally a member of the Judiciary Committee, and more particularly I am a member of the Crime and Criminal Justice Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committees, and as such I have been present at the hearing we had on the Brady bill. I have been present at the two votes that we had in the subcommittee and the committee particularly. I studied I believe the relevant materials on the subject.

The reason I have taken to the House floor is very simply that I have seen a great difference between the rhetoric that has passed by in the national media on this issue and what is actually in the bill, what actually the concept is here.

Personally, I think that is because the word "handgun" or the word "gun" or the words "gun control" immediately evoke certain emotional responses, and those emotional responses have tended to dominate the national media debate on the issue, even though I have found them to be at times far afield from what the bill is all about.

What I propose to do is to take a little bit of time and go into the bill and go into the issue as I see it. I guess I should say that I personally will vote no on H.R. 7 when it is brought to the House floor. I voted no in the committee. I voted no in the subcommittee, and I would like to talk about why.

Now, in a nutshell, H.R. 7 says, if passed and enacted into law, that there will be a national 7-day waiting period in which local police agencies may, but are not required, to conduct a background check on the purchasers.

I want to stop there for a moment and emphasize the word "local" agency, because there is no Federal agency involved here. We are passing national legislation, but we are not thereby directing any Federal agency, which are the ones who report to us, to do anything. We are instead giving the option to local agencies, and another important term which I will get to any moment is the option, what effect that has on the bill.

But anyway, the bill would establish a 7-day waiting period to give local police the option to conduct a background check on the purchasers. The purpose of the background check would be to try to identify in advance which purchasers may have a felony conviction record or may have been adjudicated incompetent or may otherwise be ineligible under present laws from purchasing or possessing a handgun, or probably any other firearm for that matter.

The ultimate purpose, of course, of doing this check and of identifying these individuals who are not qualified to possess handguns in this particular case, because the law does not apply as proposed to anything except handguns,

is an attempt to reduce the amount of violent crime that we are seeing on the rise in most if not all the States of the union, and certainly in our major metropolitan centers.

I think, therefore, the question arises not on the issue of violent crime, because everybody is opposed to violent crime. Everybody, no matter what their views, is seeking ways to bring down the number of violent criminal cases that are occurring in our country.

The issue is, what is the relationship between H.R. 7 and the increasing amount of violent crime? I am certain as I have seen in the committee hearings that the supporters will take the floor next week and cite the increasing violent crime statistics and then argue we should pass H.R. 7.

But the real question is, what is the relation of H.R. 7 to these particular events?

I would like to examine that question from two different points of view, one of which is what is the probable success rate of a waiting period and a background check in general, because they do exist in a number of States today.

□ 1410

And second, specifically, what about H.R. 7? What would H.R. 7 add to being able to prevent the wrong persons from getting handguns that does not already exist in State laws or in Federal laws or in the possibility of the State to also enact waiting periods and handgun purchaser checks? Let me back up for the first part of what I would like to talk about, Madam Speaker: Does a background check reduce crime? Where there is a background check, can we expect that there will be a reduction in crime because of that?

The true, frank answer to that is that nobody can be absolutely certain because it involves proving a negative.

In the hearings that we had on H.R. 7, where there were individuals who testified as family members of those who were victims of handgun violence, that they believed that had there been a 7-day waiting period, a background check and so forth, the violent crimes on their families might not have occurred. I have no doubt that they sincerely believe this. But again it is trying to prove a negative, trying to prove what would not have happened rather than what we all know did happen in those tragic situations.

It is sometimes claimed that John Hinckley would not have been able to attempt to assassinate the President of the United States and would not have very seriously and permanently wounded Mr. Brady had a background check been in effect in the State of Texas, where he purchased the weapon that he used. I want to take a moment to talk about Mr. Hinckley because his case is mentioned in every national media article that talks about H.R. 7 because

H.R. 7 is known as the Brady bill. It is known that way because its primary proponents are Jim and Sarah Brady.

I have the highest regard for them. I have seen many improvements occur in the recordkeeping that we do have, and what law enforcement can be done; and I am convinced of their bringing attention to the issue of records. I do not want anything I have to say about H.R. 7 to be confused with an attack on the Brady's personally, because it is not. Nevertheless, because H.R. 7 is called the Brady bill because the Brady's have brought themselves out into the public as the major public proponents of the bill, every article I have ever seen mentions that Mr. Brady was shot and wounded by Mr. Hinckley. It seems certain that had H.R. 7 been in effect nationally, even in effect in the State of Texas, that it would have made no difference in that particular tragedy.

First of all, Mr. Hinckley was not a convicted felon at the time that he made the purchase of that weapon. He did have a mental health record, but that mental health record, as is often the case in the United States, is not public and was not public at the time, meaning that any amount of time that had gone into checking Mr. Hinckley's background would not have revealed a felony conviction record and would not have revealed an adjudication as a mental incompetent or other specific legal reason why he could not purchase that firearm. That is raised because it is often said Mr. Hinckley was an incompetent. Well, maybe he was and maybe he was not, but that would not have shown on any public record that I know of that would have existed at that time.

It has been argued, however, that Mr. Hinckley would not have been permitted to purchase the weapon that he purchased, because he used a false address when he filled out the standard Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Department form at the gun dealership where he purchased the weapon. And the suggestion is that a background check would have revealed that he lied about his address and, therefore, that would have prevented him from purchasing this firearm.

Well, in the first place, there is nothing in this bill, H.R. 7, that talks about doing an address check. The check that is talked about in this bill is the background check for a felony conviction, mental health records, current indictments, arrest warrants, and so forth. There is nothing to suggest the police should necessarily or, to my knowledge, do, where there are State background checks, send somebody out to addresses to find out if somebody actually lives in the place where they live.

I might add that I am informed that since Mr. Hinckley purchased two handguns at the same time, he fell under the effect of the existing Federal law which requires the gun dealer to

notify the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Department of the Federal Government that somebody had bought multiple guns at the same time. So the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Department had the opportunity to, if the information I received is correct, to check out Mr. Hinckley's address if they thought at the time that spending the time checking out people's addresses was an appropriate and positive use of their resources.

But what I really want to emphasize here is that the address, legal address, is a difficult question under law. Where a person lives, where a person intends to live, is partly a matter of intent, and intent to return, for example. And it is not easy, oftentimes, to establish what is a person's legal residence, as it is meant here.

It is important to point out that after the tragic events of the attempted assassination of the President and the wounding of Mr. Brady, that the U.S. Justice Department did everything possible to try to convict Mr. Hinckley of a criminal offense.

I think we can assume that they looked into that form that was filled out when he purchased the handgun in question. Yet, they did not bring any criminal charge under Federal law that he falsely, in some manner, that is falsely to mean legally here, filled out that form. And since the Justice Department knew they were facing an insanity defense, this would have been of prime interest to them because in order to overcome a criminal charge of this nature, Mr. Hinckley would have had to prove more than he was insane at the time of the shooting, he would have had to show he was insane at the time of the purchase, which was weeks before.

So, if there was any way that he could have been prosecuted under Federal law, I think he would have been prosecuted under Federal law for falsely filling out this form, the point being here is there is nothing a background check would have revealed, I think.

I want to conclude on this point by noting that it has also been reported to me that Mr. Hinckley owned other firearms, including other handguns, that he purchased elsewhere. So that if somehow he was not allowed to purchase this particular firearm, he had other firearms available.

Someone might say, well, "But if this was an illegal purchase, he would have been in jail, we could have stopped him."

I am afraid we do not necessarily put people in jail who violate our existing firearms laws, which is a major problem that I want to talk about a little bit later.

But a short time before this particular event, Mr. Hinckley was caught trying to bring a firearm illegally aboard an airline, which as we all know is illegal. The result of that was not

holding him so that he could not commit a future crime, the result of that would have been that he paid a fine and went on his way.

So even though we have all this elaborate airport security against firearms, that is more precisely what happens to those who may in fact violate that law.

So I think that all of those facts looked at together, I believe it is a certainty that the tragic event surrounding the wounding of Mr. Brady would not have been avoided by the existence of H.R. 7.

Well, then, what about claims that these background checks may solve other crimes? In other words, even if H.R. 7 might not have prevented this particular tragedy, could it perhaps have prevented other tragedies? Does it prevent tragedies in the States where it exists?

A number of States, California and Maryland come to mind right away, have a waiting period in the purchase of a handgun and they have a background check that they follow it with.

I have seen in the course of hearings on this bill a number of claims made by these States as to their effectiveness. They say, for example, supporters of H.R. 7 quote these claims in national advertisements and communications, they say a certain State, for example, caught 1,300 felons trying to buy firearms, through their background checks. That sounds pretty impressive, whether it is 1,000, 2,000, or 3,000. It sounds impressive because there is an implication there that when the State prevented somebody who should not have bought a firearm from buying a firearm, that therefore they prevented a subsequent violent crime. But I think that that implication starts coming very short when you look behind those statistics.

I have found, first of all, that when a State says that we have caught a certain number of felons trying to buy firearms, what they mean by that is that is the number of requested purchasers that the State rejected. The first thing it does not tell you is how many times was the State wrong? In other words, the State through its background check denied somebody a purchase of a handgun, saying that they believe the person, for example, is a convicted felon.

□ 1420

But who says the State is right? A number of these cases have been overturned on administrative appeal where administrative appeal exists.

Second of all, there is kind of an implicit assumption that the person who is trying to buy this firearm is the local armed robber and preventing him from making this purchase will prevent several robberies of convenience stores, or something like that. Not necessarily. A number of these felons, and

there have been convicted felons identified in background checks, they turn out to be felons convicted of, let us say, income tax evasion 12 years ago. But they still remain because of that conviction, or a conviction from embezzlement, or a conviction from fraud, ineligible to purchase and possess a firearm under Federal law.

Now, although these purchases were illegal, and I am not here to defend these purchases, there is not necessarily, and I think not obviously, a link in successfully preventing somebody who is convicted of fraud 10 years ago from buying a firearm today and preventing the armed robbery of the convenience store that will happen tomorrow.

In fact, I say, and I say not at all to be facetious in the matter, but I suspect a number of these purchasers first of all did not realize they could not purchase a firearm. They may not have known Federal law, and they might be purchasing the firearms for their own self-defense. They were embezzlers, or defrauders, or something else. They are worried about the armed robber, and muggers and murderers that are out there.

The point is that in this claim of how many felons were denied a firearm there is not a relationship to how many of those felons would be expected to do the armed robbery or the violent crime that all of this is supposed to prevent.

Finally on this issue, and I think most important, I think there is an implication used in the word "caught" that is not backed up by the fact, and here is what I mean: The claims made, as I see them, are that, for example, 1,000 felons were caught trying to buy a firearm, and I have already talked about who is a felon, and who is not, and what kind of felons they were, but the word "caught" implies that the individual involved was somehow apprehended.

In other words, let us suppose that somebody bent on committing an armed robbery actually tried to buy a firearm in a regular licensed gun dealership and was identified in this particular background check program. In other words, they were caught trying to buy a firearm. What does that mean? And in virtually all of the situations I am able to find, though it is improving a little bit, being caught means only that that particular purchase was denied. Nothing else happened, and particularly nothing happened to the individual. No arrests were necessarily made of the individual who was trying to illegally purchase the firearm.

This means, when we get down to the felon, we are really worried about the violent felon who is trying to get hold of a firearm and who wants to use it for more violent felonies. To the extent they may actually buy firearms in

dealerships, they are turned down for the purchase through a background check, but they are free to then go get the gun illegally the next hour, the next day, and presumably then the crime occurs anyway because very simply there does not seem to be extensive followup on these.

Now it is often asked: "Wouldn't a background check at least stop some crimes?" In other words, even if it would not have a dramatic effect on the violent crime rate in the United States, would it not at least prevent some offenses from occurring? Well, of course that is a long way from trying to influence the violent crime rate, which is what many of the supporters will say we are trying to do with H.R. 7, but the question is: Will in effect, if there were more background checks, would they actually reduce some amount of crime? I think the answer there is, from a certain point of view, probably yes.

Mr. Speaker, I say that because it is inevitable that, if there are more background checks, there will be more felons identified because most do not buy from gun dealerships, but some do, and some will be identified, and some of those will not be able to get the weapon in the future, and, therefore, somewhere, somehow, I think it is reasonable to predict that where there are background checks, that prevents some crimes from occurring.

So the question then comes: "Well, why not pass it anyway? Why not have a background check if you believe that it will in fact prevent some crimes? Doesn't that make it worth it?" And I think the answer is: Not necessarily because I believe that a background check can allow other crimes to occur.

Once again, I cannot prove a number on this any more than the supporters of background checks can provide a number of crimes prevented. But, if it is reasonable to assume that a background check, where it exists, will in fact prevent some crimes from occurring, it is reasonable to assume that other crimes will occur because of it.

Why? Well, two reasons. First, the police officer who is doing the background check is not arresting a violent criminal. If one can make the argument that this police officer doing the background check prevents this purchase and thereby prevents this violent crime, which I think could occur in the statistics of things, it is equally plausible to say that had this police officer instead arrested this violent criminal for whom the police officer had an arrest warrant, that that would have prevented a violent crime by getting that violent criminal off the street and that, when police officers are taken from working active criminal cases to doing background checks, most of which are recognized to be on law-abiding citizens, that takes a certain degree of police resources, which are as

finite as anything else off of the direct front line of tackling violent crime into another activity and for the gain we may make over here, I think we will lose here. At least in a balance.

Further, I think that a waiting period prevents the risk of increasing crime because of the limits that it places on self-defense. In other words, let us suppose that somebody wants to purchase a handgun in self-defense because they have been threatened, and they do not want to wait the 7 days. In the number of years I was both a district attorney and assistant district attorney I can verify that law enforcement generally, not just my agency, but generally in my community, would receive several requests, particularly from women each week expressing fear that their ex-husbands, ex-boyfriends, would attempt to kill them, and the police, not having the resources to patrol everywhere and to provide personal security would generally say, "Call us when he's breaking in," because that is the soonest they could be expected to react because there are so many thousands of these threats that they do not know which of the ones will actually turn into tragedy. We know some will, but we do not know which will, and, therefore, many of these individuals turn to purchase firearms for their own personal security.

Now in States with a waiting period there are normally exceptions which allow somebody in this situation to ask to purchase a handgun for self-defense. The Brady bill, H.R. 7, does contain such a provision. It says that a person may ask the local chief of police or sheriff for an exemption from the waiting period if their life has been threatened.

But take a look at these exceptions. First of all, it appears to me, although this is a little arguable, that this requires an individual threat on someone's life. In other words, the person seeking the firearm for self-defense has to demonstrate that his or her life has been threatened by name by somebody.

□ 1430

If they happen to live in a community with a serial killer on the loose, that does not appear to be an exception for allowing somebody to purchase a firearm under H.R. 7, as I read it. Also, H.R. 7 requires a threat to someone's life. If an individual is threatened with rape and great bodily harm, that is not good enough under H.R. 7 to waive the 7-day waiting period and allow the purchase of a handgun.

But most importantly, self-defense is limited to someone else's decision. A person who is threatened or feels threatened has to persuade somebody else that they are really threatened in order to get the 7 days waived, and if they cannot do it and the person in charge of the waiver is wrong, it will be that person, the citizen who is seeking

the waiver, who will be dead, not the one who says yes or no on it.

Once again, I have conceded that a waiting period and a background check would identify some felons and prevent some felonies, but here is an example of where I think we will see some ones that do not presently exist.

I do not believe, however, that it is necessary as such for us in Congress to resolve this question: Which is better, preventing a certain number of felons, whatever it is, from having a background check, or instead preventing those felonies that occur because police are tied up in desk-type duties?

I say that because in my final point I want to come to H.R. 7. This is the Federal bill actually before us in the Congress of the United States. What does this bill actually do?

The point I want to come back to is that this bill does not deal with any Federal agency. There is an honest debate about background checks, and I have acknowledged the debate. I acknowledge that one can be on either side in terms of its effectiveness, but we do not actually put ourselves and put the Federal Government in the middle of that debate. We do not actually say that a Federal agency, such as the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms or the Federal Bureau of Investigation, should take their time and conduct their investigations.

Instead we rely upon local law enforcement. This is how we do it.

H.R. 7 says there will be this waiting period in which local law enforcement, your local police or sheriff, may conduct a check but do not have to.

Now, we get into why we are considering this bill when the States can choose, and a number of States have chosen and they are free to do so, as every State is free to do, to have their own background check, and waiting period. And the reason given, at least that I have heard in being on this subcommittee and the Committee on the Judiciary, by the supporters is, we need H.R. 7 to plug the holes.

In other words, their argument goes like this: Some States have waiting periods and background checks, and some do not. We need to find a way to have a simultaneous, uniform national handgun purchaser waiting period and check so that someone who is ineligible, cannot go to a State with no check, buy a firearm and then bring it back to a State with a check, and thereby avoid that particular State's waiting period and background check.

That is the argument given as to why we should pass H.R. 7 and not leave it to the States. The obvious problem with that is, it is not what H.R. 7 does.

H.R. 7 does not compel anybody to do a check. It leaves it to the choice of local law enforcement to do a check or not do a check.

The point is, there will still be gaps under H.R. 7 because I think we can as-

sume, in fact in the checking I have done I can be certain of it, that law enforcement is as split on this debate as we are in Congress and people are elsewhere. And some agencies wish to do a check and some do not wish to do a check. They are concerned about their manpower limitations, civil liability, whatever the reason might be.

The point is, H.R. 7 fails in its major stated goal, which is to have a uniform national check. It is not provided in H.R. 7; it does not exist.

Now, it is true and I think it can be expected that some agencies where there is no State background check and waiting period will in fact use H.R. 7, the national waiting period, to conduct a check. And, therefore, is not that reason enough to pass it, to circumvent the States for that reason? I do not think so. I do not think so because the Congress has no means to regulate errors, and even unfortunately among the thousands of police agencies that exist in this country, some probable abuse of this kind of law.

There is no standard in H.R. 7 for when an agency is to say yes to a purchaser or is to say no. It just is not provided.

There is no statement of what records have to be checked or not checked and how they have to be relied upon. In fact, during the hearings, sponsors and supporters said, "We know of a community where everyone knows good old Joe, and if there had been a background check and a waiting period, good old Joe would not have been allowed to purchase a handgun because everyone knows he has been committed to the local mental health institution several times." It sounds good for that case, but I suggest that a standard of "everybody knows so-and-so" is awfully dangerous when you think about it, because what does that mean?

Does that mean the police chief who denies the application has to have personally brought Joe to the mental health facility and knows that Joe is adjudicated incompetent, or can it be that the dispatcher's spouse's sister-in-law told somebody that Joe was committed sometime, somewhere, and that is reason enough to say no?

We do not provide any standard. We do not provide any appeal.

What if this happened in a few communities, and I stress this, would be very, very few—my career before getting here was in local law enforcement, I have a high regard for the men and women I worked with, but there are thousands of police agencies—what if one police agency believed that everybody with a Hispanic surname must have been convicted of a felony somewhere because that is the way they are? Where do we prevent that in H.R. 7?

It is true the individual can file a lawsuit, but where are the dangers?

What money have they lost in not being able to buy a handgun?

So I do not think we can expect a lawsuit to solve this problem. There is no appeal, as I said, either. There is no way, in H.R. 7 at least, somebody who is denied a purchase can say, "You have got the wrong person. I am not that individual you believe is this convicted felon or this particular incompetent person."

Most important, though, on this point, Madam Speaker, is we do not retain any control of this in the Congress of the United States. Certainly any bill we might pass into law can result equally in some mistakes and even some abuses that I have described here as a possibility. We know that.

If that were a reason not to pass a law, I dare say we could not pass any law in the Congress of the United States, but the difference is, the other laws that we pass give authority to Federal agencies. And in those Federal agencies, we in Congress retain the oversight power to bring the agencies in and say, "We have heard there are problems. We have heard that you have said yes to purchasers when you should have said no," or "We have heard you have said no to purchasers when you should have said yes."

We retain the power. We do it all the time. Those hearings are covered publicly, to bring in agencies and to find out what they are doing and why they are doing it, and to correct any mistakes that we perceive.

We have no such power over local police agencies. We have no power to hold hearings in which we demand that chiefs of police and county sheriffs come in and explain to us how they are running their program. And we have no power to insist that they run it in another fashion.

Quite clearly, H.R. 7 allows police agencies power without requiring any accountability on how they use that power.

I also want to address the 7-day waiting period as a cooling-off period. It has been argued that even if there is no background check, even if we do not apprehend one felon, there is a benefit in passing a 7-day waiting period because it will allow people to cool off.

In fact, H.R. 7, the Brady bill, is almost universally called a 7-day cooling-off period. And the reason given for a cooling-off period is to prevent crimes of passion, to prevent individuals in the heat of passion from running down to a store, buying a firearm, and committing a crime without having the chance to slow down and think about it.

That is the purpose, and supporters argue that that is reason enough to pass H.R. 7, because even if there is never a background check, we can prevent crimes of passion.

First, I have to say that that is contrary to my experience in more than 15

years in practicing criminal law, most of which was as a prosecutor.

Real crimes of passion are committed immediately with any weapon available. If there is a gun there, it will be a gun; if there is a kitchen knife there, it will be a kitchen knife. Whatever is available will be used. That is real passion.

I cannot think of a case in all the years I spent in law enforcement where somebody said, "I'm so mad at you I could kill you. Would you sit there and wait a few minutes while I go down to the store and get a firearm and come back?" That is what the supporters seem to think happens, but I do not think so, particularly when most crimes of passion, again real crimes of passion, occur in the middle of the night when people have been drinking and the gun stores are not open.

□ 1440

So, I would question the validity, is that really how true crimes of emotional passion are in fact committed?

However, what is most important is that is not a key part of H.R. 7. It is amazing to me when I watch the national debates between supporters of H.R. 7 and opponents of H.R. 7, that supporters continue to argue the need for the cooling off period, when they know they have taken that out of the bill. It is not necessarily in anymore. Here is what I mean.

H.R. 7 contains a number of exceptions, where it will not apply. One of those exceptions is in any State, like Virginia today, which has an instantaneous telephone check between gun dealers and law enforcement via a computer.

In other words, it is my understanding that in Virginia today a gun dealer can place a telephone call at the point of purchase, when someone is in there to purchase a weapon, and determine immediately, to the extent that records are on computers, and I think they have done a very good job of that in Virginia, from what I know, if that person is a convicted felon, and basically get an immediate yes or no answer.

The point is that that is one of the exceptions in H.R. 7. Where ever a State has implemented an instantaneous check system, then H.R. 7, by its own words, does not apply.

Although we can argue about, and have been arguing about, how long it will take other States to adopt this system, to have a computerized record check system, there is no doubt that other States will gain that capacity and will implement this over the next several years. Therefore, State by State, H.R. 7 will not apply, when instantaneous telephonic record checks take over.

In fact, in committee the supporters have been saying this bill sunsets itself. As more and more States adopt

Virginia's system of instantaneous checks, then H.R. 7 does not apply.

Here is the point. The point is that if there is an instantaneous check, H.R. 7 does not apply. Therefore, no cooling off period. There is no 7-day wait in any State today or in the future which adopts an instantaneous check.

That means in Virginia you can be mad as heck and not going to take it anymore, but if you can pass the telephonic check, you get the firearm right away. There is no cooling off period.

Now, it is not for me to tell the sponsors of this bill what to put in and what to take out of their bill. I would say that probably they believe in the cooling off period and removed the provision from the bill through the instantaneous check provision, reluctantly, as a means of helping it pass the floor. Again, I do not speak for them, but that would be my guess as to what they would say.

I find no fault in that. I find no fault in sponsors of a bill and supporters deciding what they need to get a bill passed. It is not all that easy to do around here.

I find great fault, however, with continuing to claim publicly that we have this great need for H.R. 7 because we have to have this cooling off period, so that crimes of emotion and passion do not occur, when the supporters know very well they have taken that provision out of the bill and simply have not said that on the national media, and certainly do not communicate that in letters to their supporters.

I think that is not appropriate arguing on behalf of the legislation. Either keep it in, if you really believe in the 7-day cooling off period, keep it in come heck or high water, or admit publicly you have taken it out and do not argue that is the reason I should vote for this bill, when it is not there.

There is another bill also going to be brought up at the time of H.R. 7. This is H.R. 1412, known as the Staggers bill, after the name of its sponsor, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS].

This bill would take the Virginia system of an instantaneous check, telephone check, and make it mandatory nationwide through the U.S. Justice Department.

In other words, the object would be that in 6 months, that is what the bill says, in 6 months the gun dealers of every State of the Union would have to be connected with the Department of Justice computers and would have to participate in this check before selling a handgun.

I have less to say about this bill, because it has not been around as long as H.R. 7. H.R. 7, or its equivalent number, has been pending for years.

I would make this observation: I would say that direct telephonic checks are coming. They do appear to have worked in Virginia. I think other

States will adopt them, with or without the Federal Government. But the 6-month timeframe that is specified in the bill is unattainable. In my judgment, it would take several years, at least, for the Department of Justice to be so computerized that it could meet the goals of this bill.

Therefore, I am not going to support H.R. 1412 either, because on its face it states goals that I think just cannot be achieved.

Let me say what can be done. We have a serious violent crime problem. We do have a serious problem of individuals who should not have guns, like convicted felons, in fact having guns.

I have the following suggestions: first, for those who believe in background checks, and, again, this is an honest debate, I would emphasize that every State can pass one as they wish.

If my State, the State of New Mexico, the legislature and Governor wish to pass a waiting period and background check, they are now and have always been free to do so.

Since, as I have indicated, H.R. 7 does not require anybody to conduct a background check nationally, there is nothing in this bill that adds anything to what power the States already have, if in fact the States think this is a good use of their police power. It is not a decision we have to make. It is not a decision we prevent by voting no.

Every State in the Union can pass the equivalent of H.R. 7, if that is what they want to do, by a vote no, if that occurs, and I think it will be a close vote. But if a no vote occurs, that does not stop the States from doing anything. They are free to proceed.

Second of all, I do believe we can improve Federal laws, and I personally will be introducing proposed bills that I think will tighten Federal handgun control laws.

Finally, I think the best action we can take is to better enforce the existing laws. There are already Federal laws against felons in possession of a firearm. There are already Federal laws against the purchase of a handgun interstate. In other words, in most cases, generally speaking, it is against the law to go from one place of residence to another State for the purpose of purchasing a handgun.

It is already against the law to ship a handgun interstate, other than to a licensed dealer.

So we actually have laws on the books which aim at the problem that is attempted to be addressed in H.R. 7. But I have found both in my career as a prosecutor, and, even more so, having gotten to Congress and seeing a national view that I did not have as a county prosecutor, that these laws are largely unenforced.

Just one example, one that I saw in the news media, in the Albuquerque Journal several weeks ago. There was an article, that I assume was syn-

licated, so I assume it may have appeared in a number of other journals, that dealt with a handgun being purchased by a woman in the State of Texas, which does not have a background check.

The woman did not have a record, apparently. She sold it to an individual with two prior felony convictions, within a couple of days. The implication was that she was paid to do this. In other words, she did not want the firearm, but this individual had two felony convictions, and, even without a background check, did not want to risk filling out the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms form in the purchase, because you can be caught that way.

Therefore, this woman purchased the gun and sold it to the individual with two prior convictions. He then shipped it illegally to another State, I believe it was New Jersey, where it allegedly winds up in the hands of a drug dealer, who shoots and wounds a State police officer.

Now, let us back up. It was illegal to send that firearm from Texas to New Jersey. Was the individual who did that and who had two prior convictions prosecuted? The answer is yes, but minimally.

Despite this offense, which is one of the major problems we have in this country, the illegal interstate shipment of handguns, and despite the fact that he has two prior felony convictions, he did exactly 8 months time in a Federal penitentiary, which is a misdemeanor sentence. And he is free today, free to do it again, if he wants.

□ 1450

Further, the woman who was apparently used to purchase this handgun so the person with the record would not have to buy it, and who I might add could be used if we had H.R. 7, a straw buyer could be used to avoid a background check just as easily, that woman apparently, from the article, was never prosecuted at all. And so I think we will not have effective actions against this terrible handgun problem if we have winks and nods at laws that are already on the books and conduct that already is illegal.

Madam Speaker, in conclusion, I want to say that I took the floor because I believe, regretfully, the issue of handgun control, the issue of gun control, the issue of handguns, any of those words or combinations of words evoke emotional responses from one side or the other rather than a realistic, objective examination of each bill. I think that each bill that is presented should be examined on its merits and passed or not passed based upon those merits, and not because of a bunch of rhetoric.

But I want to conclude by saying handguns are an enormous problem. I hope to address that problem further within the 102d Congress personally.

But if we are really going to address violent crime I am positive that we cannot just address one aspect of it, whether it is handguns, or whether it is any other part of the problem. The true answer to violent crime is going to take a number of actions from local government, from State government, from the Federal Government, and it is going to take a number of actions on a broad front from prevention to prosecution. I hope during my stay in Congress I have a positive impact and contribution to make to that broad-front approach, because we all want to see a reduction of violent crime.

AID FOR TRADE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GEREN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GEREN of Texas. Madam Speaker, our recent victory in the Persian Gulf has proven once again that the United States is the world's leading military power. But unlike the days of yesterday, when world power was measured only in military might, power in today's new world order is measured also in economic strength and stamina; and unlike the days following the Second World War when we were the only economic power left standing, today we have many economic competitors. We have fallen behind in the manufacture of many goods, and are being aggressively pursued in others. It is time to take care of our own and turn our good will toward home.

Today, I have introduced the Aid for Trade Act, a bill designed to get a return on our foreign aid investment. Similar to legislation that has been introduced in the Senate, S. 571, the Aid for Trade Act would limit the use of unconditional foreign aid, and would tie U.S. aid to the purchase of U.S. goods and services. It would require that at least 35 percent of all U.S. aid be used for the construction, design, and servicing of capital projects.

This aid concept is proudly practiced by our trading partners. Canada, Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, and Great Britain provided over \$10 billion in similarly restricted foreign aid and mixed credit assistance to other countries in 1988. Often, these countries will use engineering and design aid to write specifications for projects that can only be met by their goods, guaranteeing a market for those goods. Madam Speaker, it is time we wised up.

The concept of tied aid has been the norm for our economic partners and competitors for years. For example, from 1984 to 1987, Japan, West Germany, and France restricted 70 percent of their foreign aid to capital intensive projects that produced large amounts of capital goods exports for their do-

mestic industry. During that same period, we freely gave away 94 percent of our foreign aid in cash grants.

While giving lip service to the aid-for-trade idea, the administration has done little to put it into practice. These are revolutionary times that call for revolutionary changes in the way we do business with the world. Foreign aid must be seen as an investment in the future of our country as well as a part of our effort to help the less fortunate around the world.

We have an opportunity to help fledgling democracies along their path to maturity, but our responsibility to ourselves has been neglected far too long. Aid for trade is tried and true. We need only look to the record of our competitors to see the results. It is time for us to take a chapter from their book and embark on an approach to foreign aid that makes sense for America. Madam Speaker, I ask for the speedy consideration and passage of the Aid for Trade Act.

SNAKE RIVER BIRDS OF PREY NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. LAROCOCO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAROCOCO. Madam Speaker, on behalf of myself, Mr. STALLINGS of Idaho, and Mr. MILLER of California, I rise to introduce the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area in Idaho.

The Snake River Birds of Prey Area is located 13 miles south of Boise, ID, and contains some 480,000 acres of canyons and plateaus along 81 miles of the Snake River. This special high desert is home to the densest nesting concentration of birds of prey in North America—indeed, one of the densest in the world.

More than 600 pairs of raptors nest there, representing 15 species. Golden eagles, red-tailed hawks, ferruginous hawks, Swainson's hawks, northern harriers, American kestrels, turkey vultures, and seven species of owls including the great horned, barn, northern saw-whet, burrowing, western screech, and short-eared owls—all nest in the Birds of Prey Area. In addition, the 209 pairs of prairie falcons which nest in the area account for about 5 percent of the total of that species' population.

SECTION 1: WILDLIFE VALUES

Why are so many raptors attracted to the area? Because nature has provided a unique combination of climate, geology, soils, and vegetation to create a complete and stable ecosystem where predators and prey can occur in extraordinary numbers.

Some of the canyon walls along the Snake soar as much as 375 feet high, providing ideal nesting sites for birds of prey.

Deep, wind-blown soil covers the expansive plateaus above the canyons. This fine-textured earth contains all the characteristics which makes the area a perfect site for an unusual variety and number of small, burrowing mammals—food for the raptors.

In fact, portions of the area support the densest ground squirrel populations ever recorded, which constitute the principal prey of prairie falcons. Pocket gophers, kangaroo rats, and deer mice are also abundant, as are black-tailed jackrabbits—which are an important food source for golden eagles.

When raptor expert, Morley Nelson, described the uniqueness of the Snake River Birds of Prey Area, he stated,

It is not possible to go in any direction from this area without losing several of the important characteristics that make up this remarkable situation. The soils change, the geology changes, the climate changes; and in no other area in the Northern Hemisphere do these combinations of factors occur to such benefit to the birds of prey.

SECTION 2: CULTURAL VALUES

Not only does the area provide unique habitat for birds of prey, but the story of human use of the area is remarkable, too.

The Snake River Canyon, within the area, contains some of the oldest and most remarkable Native American archaeological sites in Idaho. Over 200 sites are recorded, including numerous outstanding petroglyphs.

The Oregon National Historic Trail traverses the entire length of the area. Certain trail remnants are among the best preserved in the Nation.

The discovery of gold in the 1860's in the nearby Owyhee Mountains brought settlement to this area. Three sites from this period are on the National Register of Historic Places, including Swan Falls Dam, built in 1901, the first hydroelectric dam on the Snake River.

Today, ranching, power generations, and National Guard training continue to exist as multiple uses of the Birds of Prey Area. Recreational use has increased dramatically in recent years. The area is becoming one of the most popular in southwest Idaho for viewing wildlife, for fishing, and for mountain bike riding and hiking.

In 1984, when the World Center for Birds of Prey was looking for a new home, Boise, ID, seemed the logical choice because of its proximity to the raptor nesting area. The center, operated by the Peregrine Fund conducts research and recovery operations for endangered raptor species.

The activities at the World Center also fostered the start of a raptor study program at Boise State University which attracts national and international graduate and undergraduate students. In addition, Boise State University, together with other State, Federal, and private groups, have formed the Raptor Research and Technical Assistance Center that will provide support for research, recovery, and

educational activities underway at the Birds of Prey Area.

Today, the entire Snake River Birds of Prey network is recognized by conservationists and scientists worldwide. The next important step is to guarantee this special conservation area by giving it permanent protection.

Naturalists have recognized the significance of the area since the 1940's. In 1971, the Secretary of the Interior issued a public land order to protect the canyon nesting habitat.

Extensive research was then conducted throughout the 1970's which identified the critical relationship between the canyon nesting habitat and the prey habitat on the plateau. In 1980, Governor Cecil Andrus, then Secretary of Interior, issued another public land order to protect the plateau lands from development as well as to protect additional lands in the canyon nesting areas.

This order will expire in just 9 years. The bill which I am introducing today would make permanent this conservation area and protect its special wildlife habitat as well as accommodate multiple uses and recreation demand.

Accordingly, Madam Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to introduce the Snake River Birds of Prey Area legislation, and I urge its consideration.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), from April 30 through May 23, on account of illness.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SCHIFF) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 60 minutes each day, on May 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, and 16.

Mr. FIELDS, for 60 minutes, on May 1.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH, for 60 minutes, on May 1.

Mr. HUNTER, for 60 minutes, on May 1.

Mr. SCHIFF, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. SANTORUM, for 60 minutes, on May 7.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BERMAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. OBERSTAR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GEREN of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LAROCO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HOAGLAND, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STARK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PEASE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STUDDS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WISE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. OBERSTAR, for 5 minutes, on May 1.

Mr. LAROCO, for 5 minutes, on May 1.

Mr. PEASE, for 5 minutes, each day on May 1 and 2.

Mr. WISE, for 60 minutes, each day on May 1 and 2.

Mr. OWENS of New York, for 60 minutes each day, on May 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SCHIFF) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BROOMFIELD.

Mr. RHODES in two instances.

Mr. LENT.

Mr. WALSH.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO.

Mr. DANNEMEYER in three instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BERMAN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota.

Mr. STARK in three instances.

Mr. MILLER of California in two instances.

Mr. BILBRAY.

Mr. PENNY.

Mr. ROYBAL.

Mr. FASCELL in two instances.

Mrs. SCHROEDER in two instances.

Mr. MAZZOLI.

Mr. MAVROULES.

Mr. TALLON in two instances.

Mr. FAZIO.

Mr. REED in three instances.

Mrs. MINK.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 173. Joint resolution to designate May 1991 and May 1992 as "Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month."

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LAROCO. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 1, 1991, at 1 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1166. A letter from the Department of the Army, transmitting an initial decision to retain the commissary storage and issue function as an in-house operation at Fort Jackson, SC, pursuant to Public Law 100-463, section 8061 (102 Stat. 2270-27); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1167. A letter from the Secretary, Housing and Urban Development, transmitting strategy and action plan developed to assist in the disposition of foreclosed properties in the stock of the Department, pursuant to Public Law 101-625, section 330(a) (104 Stat. 4146); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

1168. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the 1990 annual report regarding the Department's enforcement activities under the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1691f; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

1169. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on U.S. exports to Mexico; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

1170. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting the annual report covering the operations of the Board during calendar year 1990, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 57a(f)(6); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

1171. A letter from the Chairman, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, transmitting the 19th annual report of the activities of the Commission covering the period October 1, 1989 through September 30, 1990, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1504; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1172. A letter from the Chairman, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, transmitting the 1990 annual report of operations for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 761(c); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1173. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the 1989-90 annual report on the status of organ donation and coordination services, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 274c(4); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1174. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the 1990 annual report on the National Institutes of Health [NIH] AIDS Research Loan Repayment Program [LRP]; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1175. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting copies of the original report of political contributions of Raymond George Hardenbergh Seitz, of Texas, Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of minister-counselor, to be Ambassador to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1176. A letter from the Department of State, transmitting a report on the status of secondment with the United Nations by the Soviet Union and Soviet bloc member nations, pursuant to Public Law 100-204, section 701(b) (101 Stat. 1385); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1177. A letter from the Department of State, transmitting a classified report on the status of secondment with the United Nations by the Soviet Union and Soviet bloc member nations, pursuant to Public Law 100-204, section 701(b) (101 Stat. 1385); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1178. A letter from the Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to encourage innovation and productivity, stimulate trade, and promote the competitiveness and technological leadership of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1179. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report on highway demonstration projects in Altoona, PA, and the use of the state-of-the-art delineation technology, pursuant to Public Law 100-17, section 149(j)(3) (101 Stat. 203); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BONIOR: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 136. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 1455, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1991 for intelligence activities of the U.S. Government, the Intelligence Community Staff, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes (Rept. 102-42). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HALL of Ohio: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 137. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 1988, a bill to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, space flight, control, and data communications, construction of facilities, research and program management, and inspector general, and for other purposes (Rept. 102-43). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GORDON: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 138. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 1236, a bill to revise the national flood insurance program to provide for mitigation of potential flood damages and management of coastal erosion, ensure the financial soundness of the program, and increase compliance with the mandatory purchase requirement, and for other purposes (Rept. 102-44). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. House Concurrent Resolution 109. Concurrent resolution commemorating the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Antarctic Treaty on June 22, 1991, and encouraging the United States to support efforts to achieve an international agreement establishing Antarctica as a region closed to commercial minerals development and related activities for at least 99 years at the upcoming meeting of the parties to the Antarctic Treaty, April 22 through 27, 1991, in Madrid, Spain; with amendments (Rept. 102-45, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HERTEL (for himself, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. HUGHES):

H.R. 2130. A bill to authorize appropriations for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for fiscal year 1992; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. ROSE, Mr. PRICE, Mr. COBLE, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. MC MILLAN of North Carolina, Mr. CARPER, Mr. VENTO, and Mr. KOSTMAYER):

H.R. 2131. A bill to direct the Resolution Trust Corporation to convey property in North Carolina known as the Nags Head Woods tract to a Government agency or qualified organization; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:

H.R. 2132. A bill to authorize the Fort Smith Airport Commission to transfer to the city of Fort Smith, AR, title to certain lands at the Fort Smith Municipal Airport for construction of a road; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. AU COIN:

H.R. 2133. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the passive loss limitation shall not apply to deductions allowable for cash out-of-pocket expenses for taxes, interest, and trade or business expenses in connection with rental real estate activities in which the taxpayer actively or materially participates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FIELDS (for himself, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. HYDE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, and Mr. BROWN):

H.R. 2134. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide that certain minors who are under the legal custody of members of the uniformed services are eligible for military medical and dental care as dependents of the members; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FOGLIETTA (for himself, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. REED, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. KAPTUR, Mr. ECKART, and Mr. BLAZ):

H.R. 2135. A bill to amend the Maritime Act of 1981 to enhance interstate and foreign commerce and improve competitiveness of U.S. ports in such commerce by establishing a port improvement revolving loan program to be administered jointly by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Transportation; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. GAYDOS:

H.R. 2136. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to make small business concerns owned and controlled by special disabled veterans eligible to receive procurement contracts awards under that act; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. GEREN of Texas:

H.R. 2137. A bill to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to reform U.S. bilateral economic assistance programs, to promote the purchase of U.S. goods and services, to promote democracy and privatization in Eastern Europe, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER:

H.R. 2138. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program on a military installation for the composting of yard waste and cafeteria waste; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2139. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish a program for providing grants to projects that promote composting of solid waste produced by commercial and recreation fishing; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER (for himself and Mr. PALLONE):

H.R. 2140. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to conduct research on the management of waste found along Federal-aid highways, including the application of compost in landscaping and roadside development of such highways; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. LAROCO (for himself, Mr. STALLINGS, and Mr. MILLER of California):

H.R. 2141. A bill to establish the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. LOWEY of New York:

H.R. 2142. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to increase postsecondary educational opportunities for women and minorities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H.R. 2143. A bill to authorize consolidated grants to Indian tribes to regulate environmental quality on Indian reservations; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. MINETA, Mr. BROWN, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. PELOSI, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. DELLUMS):

H.R. 2144. A bill to provide restoration of the Federal trust relationship with and assistance to the terminated tribes of California Indians and the individual members thereof; to extend Federal recognition to certain Indian tribes in California; to establish administrative procedures and guidelines to clarify the status of certain Indian tribes in California; to establish a Federal commission on policies and programs affecting California Indians; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA):

H.R. 2145. A bill to authorize appropriations for Indian reservation roads; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 2146. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the determination of eligible basis in difficult development areas for the low-income housing credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROSE:

H.R. 2147. A bill to extend the existing suspension of duty on thiothiamine hydrochloride; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SCHROEDER:

H.R. 2148. A bill to reduce the authorized end strength for the number of U.S. military personnel in Europe; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SCHULZE (for himself, Mr. JENKINS, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. WALSH, Mr. JONTZ, and Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York):

H.R. 2149. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from the gross estate the value of land subject to a qualified conservation easement if certain conditions are satisfied and to defer some of the scheduled reduction in estate tax rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SLATTERY:

H.R. 2150. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to the admission of professors and researchers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 2151. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to remove the age limitation for receipt of a commission in the Public Health Service; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STUDDS (for himself, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. GOSS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. BEILENSEN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. WILSON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. GEJDESON, Mr. REED, Mr. MACHTELEY, Mr. BRUCE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. DICKS, Mr. HERGER, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina):

H.R. 2152. A bill to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations international drift net fishery conservation program; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ROSE:

H.J. Res. 238. Joint resolution to designate October 1991, as "National Lock-In-Safety Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MRAZEK (for himself, Mr. VENTO, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. RUSSO, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. COYNE, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. MFUME, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. OLIN, Mr. PENNY, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MOODY, Mr. ATKINS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. MINETA, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. SABO, Mr. COOPER, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. TORRES, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. REED, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. JACOBS, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. BEILENSEN, Mr. DIXON, Mr. YATES, Mr. SWETT, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. RINALDO, and Mr. KENNEDY):

H.J. Res. 239. Joint resolution to designate certain lands in Alaska as wilderness; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. COMBEST (for himself, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. GALLO, Mr. HORTON, Mr.

MACHTELEY, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. TALLON, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. KLUG, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. MAVEROULES, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. PARKER, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WILSON, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. ECKART, Mr. SPENCE, Ms. DELAURIO, Mr. DELAY, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. FISH, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mrs. MINK, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. HEFNER, and Mr. HANSEN):

H. Res. 139. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Federal laws regarding the taxation of State and local government bonds should not be changed in order to increase Federal revenues; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

95. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Senate of the State of Iowa, relative to supporting American agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

96. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Iowa, relative to protesting the withholding of Federal Unemployment Tax Act [FUTA] funds by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HUNTER:

H.R. 2153. A bill for the relief of Sanae Takahashi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. INHOFE:

H.R. 2154. A bill for the relief of James E. Carl; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. STUDDS:

H.R. 2155. A bill to authorize issuance of a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade of the United States for the vessel *Mayflower II* and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. TALLON:

H.R. 2156. A bill for the relief of William A. Proffitt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 14: Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. BROWN, Mr. DICKS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mrs. UNSOELD, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 43: Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado and Mr. FAWELL.

H.R. 77: Mr. COBLE, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. JAMES, Mr. SOLOMON, and Mr. DOOLITTLE.

H.R. 78: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 123: Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. TAUZIN, and Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.R. 252: Mr. BROOMFIELD and Mr. SPRATT.
H.R. 328: Mr. VALENTINE.

H.R. 330: Mr. STARK, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. YATES, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. MATSUI.

H.R. 386: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. SIKORSKI, and Mr. MRAZEK.

H.R. 459: Mr. FISH, Mr. GOSS, and Mrs. LOWEY of New York.

H.R. 479: Mr. LAGOMARSINO.

H.R. 614: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. NAGLE, and Mr. HERTEL.

H.R. 652: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey and Mr. LANCASTER.

H.R. 672: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 741: Mr. MACHTELEY.

H.R. 744: Mr. BENNETT.

H.R. 786: Mr. BLAZ, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SLATTERY, Mrs. BYRON, and Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT.

H.R. 849: Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. HERTEL, and Mr. OWENS of Utah.

H.R. 875: Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. CARR, and Mrs. LOWEY of New York.

H.R. 944: Mr. CLINGER, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. WOLFE, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. KOST-MAYER.

H.R. 961: Mr. RIGGS.

H.R. 967: Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut and Mr. DIXON.

H.R. 1015: Mr. MRAZEK.

H.R. 1049: Mrs. BYRON, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. RITTER, and Mr. BLAZ.

H.R. 1064: Mr. COBLE and Mr. BLILEY.

H.R. 1108: Mr. SLATTERY.

H.R. 1110: Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. HOUGHTON, and Mr. FLAKE.

H.R. 1112: Mr. RIGGS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WOLFE, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 1124: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. STAGGERS, and Mr. TRAFICANT.

H.R. 1185: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. KOPETSKI, and Mr. PORTER.

H.R. 1201: Mr. RIGGS.

H.R. 1233: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.R. 1238: Mrs. BENTLEY.

H.R. 1245: Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, and Mr. DORNAN of California.

H.R. 1343: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. JOHNSON of Florida, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MFUME, Mr. WALSH, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. SABO, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SIKORSKI, and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 1411: Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MFUME, Ms. HORN, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. ROEMER.

H.R. 1414: Mr. BORSKI, Mr. McMILLAN of North Carolina, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. HANCOCK, and Mr. DYMALLY.

H.R. 1446: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 1454: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, and Mrs. MINK.

H.R. 1457: Mr. ECKART and Mr. ERDREICH.

H.R. 1502: Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. ATKINS, Mr.

REED, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. ECKART, and Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 1527: Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. PICKETT, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina.

H.R. 1578: Mr. EVANS, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. PARKER, and Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 1601: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 1647: Mr. PETRI, Mr. LIVINGSTON, and Mr. ALLARD.

H.R. 1649: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, and Mr. HERTEL.

H.R. 1669: Mr. MINETA, and Mr. EDWARDS of California.

H.R. 1691: Mr. COBLE, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. FISH, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. NOWAK, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. PENNY, and Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.R. 1703: Mr. DIXON.

H.R. 1736: Mr. WALSH, Mr. KLUG, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. GRANDY, and Mr. BERREUTER.

H.R. 1746: Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. FEIGHAN, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BERREUTER, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. FASCELL, and Mr. WILSON.

H.R. 1782: Mr. DERRICK, Mr. WISE, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. GORDON, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WILSON, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. ROSE, Mr. RAVENEL, Mrs. BENTLEY, and Mr. FEIGHAN.

H.R. 1794: Mr. STUDDS, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mrs. LLOYD, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York.

H.R. 1916: Mr. DeFAZIO and Mr. ESPY.

H.R. 1955: Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 1956: Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 2053: Mr. MARKEY and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 2083: Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. EDWARDS of California, and Ms. PELOSI.

H.J. Res. 10: Mr. PENNY, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. RAVENEL, and Mr. WILSON.

H.J. Res. 88: Mr. MARKEY and Mrs. MINK.

H.J. Res. 120: Mr. GORDON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. STUMP, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. COBLE, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. HOYER, Mr. COX of California, Mr. PORTER, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DIXON, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. OBEY, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. REGULA, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. RHODES, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. GEREN of Texas, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. RIDGE, and Mr. SAWYER.

H.J. Res. 156: Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. FISH, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. WISE, and Ms. NORTON.

H.J. Res. 185: Mr. CAMP, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. PANETTA, Mr.

ROEMER, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. KOLTER.

H.J. Res. 188: Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. McCRERY, Mr. RITTER, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. AUCCOIN, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MATSUI, and Mr. HAYES of Louisiana.

H.J. Res. 231: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. ESPY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. FROST, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. REED, Mr. RHODES, Mr. RITTER, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. ROTH, Mr. SABO, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, and Mr. WILSON.

H. Con. Res. 81: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. ESPY, Mr. McNULTY, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. TAUZIN, and Ms. SNOWE.

H. Con. Res. 118: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. YATRON, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. SABO, Mr. MACHTELEY, Mr. FROST, Mr. PAXON, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. HUGHES, Ms. SNOWE and Ms. NORTON.

H. Con. Res. 131: Mrs. BYRON, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. TORRES, Mr. FROST, and Mr. HERGER.

H. Res. 40: Mr. TORRICELLI.

H. Res. 101: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. STUDDS, and Mr. APPLEGATE.

H. Res. 115: Mr. LEACH, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. STUDDS, and Mr. TOWNS.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

76. By the Speaker: Petition of citizens of the Fifth District of Tennessee, relative to the brutal treatment of the Kurdish people; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

77. Also, petition of the common council of the city of Buffalo, relative to the Kurdish people; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SOUTH FLORIDA MOURNS ALICE
WAINWRIGHT

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, last week, south Florida lost one of its foremost environmental crusader and civic leader. Alice Wainwright passed away at the age of 83.

A resident of Miami for 57 years, Mrs. Wainwright was a remarkable woman who became an attorney in midlife and served as a member of the Miami City Commission. Her activities in behalf of the community were plentiful. But her first love and most ardent cause was the environment and for that she worked tirelessly whenever an issue arose that required attention.

As a longtime member and former president of the Tropical Audubon Society, there was not a major issue involving the preservation of south Florida's environment in which she was not involved as a major player, whether it was the establishment of Biscayne National Park, the preservation of Everglades National Park or the prevention of construction of a jetport in the Big Cypress National Preserve. If there was something involving the environment that needed to be done, I knew I could expect a call from Alice just to let me know she was looking over my shoulder in case I didn't do all she thought I should.

Alice Wainwright was truly an inspiration and guiding force for all of us in south Florida who cherish, and have worked for the preservation of, our natural resources.

I commend to our colleagues an article from the April 24 edition of the Miami Herald, along with an editorial from the April 26 edition which describe Alice Wainwright's outstanding life and career. She will be deeply missed.

[From the Miami Herald, Apr. 24, 1991]

ALICE WAINWRIGHT, CRUSADER FOR
ENVIRONMENT, DIES AT 83

(By Arnold Markowitz)

Alice Wainwright, devoted bodyguard and booster of Mother Nature, died Tuesday morning in Miami, her home for 57 years. She was 83, an active and influential environmental crusader to the end.

Mrs. Wainwright, who served a term on the City Commission from 1961-65, was a longtime leader of the Tropical Audubon Society and Fairchild Tropical Garden. She led and supported many crusades, including prevention of a jetport in Big Cypress Swamp and a resort city on the islands of what is now Biscayne National Park.

She was admitted to Mercy Hospital following a heart attack Sunday, a spokeswoman reported, and died at 7:43 a.m. Tuesday.

"Yesterday she felt like her old self and wanted to go home," said her son John T. Wainwright, a lawyer who lives in Washington. "She did not have a long, disabling ill-

ness. She was very active, talking to people, appearing before regulatory boards.

"She loved this community of South Florida, and she loved this state—from Key West to the Alabama line. She always used to say that."

A service is scheduled for 1 p.m. Friday in Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, on Bayshore Drive at the corner of Northeast 16th Street. Besides her son, Mrs. Wainwright is survived by two grandsons and a sister-in-law.

Wainwright said his mother wanted no flowers sent, but would appreciate donations to the Tropical Audubon Society, the University of Miami's Chapel of the Venerable Bede, or an Alice Wainwright Memorial Fund being established for the city of Miami.

"It's for anything the city wants," the son said. "Cleaning windows, fixing the sewers if necessary. She always said she didn't want to be remembered for parks, but for sewers."

In her one City Commission term, Mrs. Wainwright led the movement to raise funds for construction of the sewage treatment plant on Virginia Key.

Parks were important to her, too. She got the commission to buy land for a park named after Everett Sewell, an old-days mayor. Another park, between Brickell Avenue and Biscayne Bay, is named after Mrs. Wainwright.

CIVIC BEAUTIFICATION

In the 1960s she worked ardently for civic beautification, a campaign led nationally by the president's wife, Lady Bird Johnson. They were awarded medals together by the Garden Clubs of America in 1968.

As a city commissioner, Mrs. Wainwright also wrote and shoved into law a comprehensive sign control ordinance forbidding billboards beside expressways inside the city limits. They uglified up the view; Mrs. Wainwright could not stand ugliness.

One sign rising above Biscayne Boulevard was her candidate for worst of all, though other forces for good in the community thought it cute. That was Coopertone's suntan lotion sign, the mechanical one with a playful dog pulling a little girl's swimsuit down from behind.

"Blatantly distasteful," Alice Wainwright sniffed.

NO SNOB, BUT A BLUE-BLOOD

Although no snob, she was blue-blooded, inimitably polite, cultured, diplomatic and refined. She would never do anything she considered inappropriate.

Neither would she set aside her principles. She persisted through four years of hearings to enact her billboard ordinance.

"I'm like a dog with a bone," she said. "If I set my mind to something, I keep on and on and on and on."

She was the first woman elected to the City Commission, though not the first female member. That was Anna M. Perry, appointed in 1938 to finish the term of a commissioner who retired.

STILL INFLUENTIAL

Long after quitting elective politics because of her heart condition, Mrs. Wainwright exerted surprising influence.

"Alice's strength was knowing everybody in town," said Joe Podgor, a Friends of the Everglades activist.

Robert Kelley, past president of the Tropical Audubon Society, said Mrs. Wainwright leaves a broad legacy:

"She was instrumental for historic preservation here and in Maine. She will be remembered for her work on the Everglades and other conservation issues. She was the National Audubon Society's South Florida representative for almost 20 years, coordinating all six chapters here, and on the board of directors at Fairchild Tropical Garden for many years."

Alice Cutts Wainwright was born into a family of military officers and lawyers.

An uncle, Marine Gen. John Wriggs Myers, was senior U.S. officer in China. His father, a Confederate general, established and named the Florida Gulf coast city of Fort Myers. Col. Richard M. Cutts of the Marines was Alice's father. She was born at the Bear Island Navy Yard in California.

WIDOWED EARLY

She attended Briarcliffe College in New York. In 1926, at a dinner in Washington, she met her future husband, John T. Wainwright, who was studying for a Foreign Service career.

In 1930, when he was a consular officer in Cuba, John Wainwright drowned trying to save a couple swept off a pier by waves. Alice Wainwright, pregnant and a widow after five months of marriage, never remarried.

With her small son and her mother, she came to Miami in 1934 on vacation, fell in love with the place and stayed.

During World War II, she drove dignitaries around for the Red Cross. For about eight months, she helped assemble airplane propellers in the old Pan Am hangar at Dinner Key.

OPENED LAW OFFICE

At age 40, Mrs. Wainwright started law school at the University of Miami. She opened a one-woman office in 1950.

Mrs. Wainwright wrote the charter for Friends of the Everglades, founded in 1969 by Majority Stoneman Douglas. It was a natural association of leaders in the Florida environmental movement.

They were good friends and occasionally shared vacations at the Wainwright family summer home in Maine.

"We were both from New England," Douglas said Tuesday. "We were very much interested in the work we were doing. We were both independent women."

Douglas, who celebrated her 101st birthday April 7, was sad to hear of her friend's death at 83, but said:

"That's not such a bad age to die. She was a very able woman. It's a great loss to the community."

[From the Miami Herald, Apr. 26, 1991]
FRIEND OF NATURE, AND OF ALL—ALICE
WAINWRIGHT, 83

To appreciate noblesse oblige, don't turn to the lexicography of Noah Webster; turn to the life of Alice Wainwright. The 57-year resident of Miami, who died on Tuesday at age 83, personified "the obligation of honor-

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

able, generous, and responsible behavior that is a concomitant of high rank or birth."

Mrs. Wainwright came by her sense of duty naturally. Her family had deep roots in New England, in the military, and in the law. She married a diplomat, but he drowned when she was 22 and pregnant with their only child.

As a widow of means raising a son, Mrs. Wainwright easily could have confined herself to family duties and the social whirl. To her credit and Miami's benefit, Mrs. Wainwright instead embarked upon a remarkable career of civic duty and public service. She earned a law degree and practiced law. She later served on the Miami City Commission (1961-65), where she championed the environment long before it became fashionable.

Indeed, preserving Florida's environment became her life's passion. She served as president (and later as president emeritus) of Miami's Tropical Audubon Society (1969-72). More important, she accepted the National Audubon Society's assignment to coordinate its six Southeast Florida chapters, from the Palm Beaches to the Keys. At Audubon, she also trained and inspired a new generation of environmentalists.

No cause was more dear to Alice Wainwright than the Fairchild Tropical Garden. She served on its board of directors for nearly 30 years and chaired its medal-awards committee for a decade.

Alice Wainwright will be remembered at services this afternoon at Trinity Episcopal Cathedral. Yet no memorial could be more appropriate than for South Floridians to embrace the causes that she personified: Nature and beauty, honor and duty.

THE WOMEN AND MINORITIES IN SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS ACT OF 1991

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Women and Minorities in Science and Mathematics Act of 1991, important legislation designed to enhance postsecondary educational opportunities for women and underrepresented minorities in science and mathematics.

America is facing a severe and worsening shortage of scientists—one that threatens our ability to compete in the world marketplace. Insufficient numbers of students are currently pursuing education and training in science and mathematics. As a result, critical scientific and technical jobs will remain unfilled. In fact, if present patterns continue, the United States will experience a net shortfall of approximately 750,000 scientists and engineers by the year 2000.

At the same time, the performance of American students in science and mathematics is extremely weak in comparison to the performance of students in other industrial nations. Moreover, our teachers are often inadequately prepared in these subject areas. In general, the scientific literacy of the American public is extremely low.

If we are to remain competitive in the 21st century, we must act now to improve science and mathematics education, and to increase

the number of qualified scientists and engineers we are training. One of the most important strategies for doing so is to increase the number of women and minorities who are trained in science and mathematics.

There is a major underrepresentation of women and minorities in science courses and careers. Although women constitute approximately 50 percent of the total professional workforce, they represent under 13 percent of our scientists and engineers. Moreover, although African-Americans constitute over 10 percent of total United States employment, they represent only 2.6 percent of our scientists and engineers.

A major cause of this underrepresentation is a differential treatment of women and minorities at all levels of our educational system. Not only are women and minorities discouraged in many different ways from pursuing these fields, but there is a significant difference in the extent of formal support and opportunities available to women and minorities.

The entire educational pipeline is flawed in this regard. From elementary school to high school and college, girls and minorities are discouraged from taking science and mathematics courses and from entering special programs in these fields. Moreover, teachers are often inadequately prepared for teaching science and mathematics. Over 50 percent of the elementary school teachers in this Nation have never taken a science or mathematics course past high school. And high school guidance counselors tend not to encourage women and minorities to prepare in the sciences.

The result is a significant performance gap between boys and girls, and blacks and whites, in science and mathematics. For example, boys take, on the average, one more math class than girls do. They score an average of 45 points higher on the math portion of the SAT test, and they score an average of 40 to 90 points higher than blacks and Hispanics on that test.

This performance gap has been steadily increasing. In fact, the performance gap between 13-year-old boys and girls has more than doubled in the last 16 years, and the gap at age 9 has also increased.

The problem is compounded in later years. Women graduate students in the sciences are less likely than men to have either institutional or Federal support during their graduate studies. Teaching and research assistantships are not afforded equally to women as to men. And women are more likely than men to be self-supporting or to have to borrow money to complete their education.

Moreover, women and minorities are underrepresented in higher levels of the educational system and in the private sector, resulting in fewer role models for women and minorities who are currently in the educational pipeline.

It is clear that our Nation must act now to train more women and underrepresented minorities to become scientists and engineers. This is not only a matter of ensuring equal opportunity for all of our citizens, it is a matter of economic survival for our Nation. Faced with a severe threat to our ability to compete, we must act to ensure that we have an adequate pool of scientists and engineers. Women and

underrepresented minorities are a vast untapped resource on which our future competitiveness will depend.

The need for legislation to aid women and underrepresented minorities in entering the fields of science and mathematics was recognized in congressional hearings as long ago as the 96th Congress. However, little progress has been made to date in improving the many flaws that currently exist in the education pipeline.

The women and minorities in science and mathematics act of 1991 is an attempt to ensure that we maximize our ability to train highly skilled scientists and engineers. It recognizes that we face several imperatives as a Nation in this regard. In order to spur more women and underrepresented minorities to enter the fields of science and mathematics and succeed in these fields, they must receive appropriate support in secondary, postsecondary and graduate educational institutions, including counseling and student aid. In addition, we must provide proper training for existing mathematics and science teachers and recruit women and underrepresented minorities as teachers in these fields.

The bill accomplishes these tasks through a series of amendments to existing programs under the Higher Education Act. These amendments address almost every level of education, from the high school to the graduate level. More specifically, these amendments will accomplish the following important goals, among others:

Provide for increased counseling at the high school level to encourage women and underrepresented minorities to prepare for entrance into the fields of science and technology;

Fund grants to school, college, and university partnerships designed to encourage women and minorities to enter the fields of science and mathematics;

Authorize resource centers designed to encourage model and cooperative education in the fields of science and mathematics for women and underrepresented minorities;

Fund grants to institutions of higher education for graduate programs designed to encourage a larger number of women and underrepresented minorities to enter the fields of science and mathematics;

Provide for training of faculty and staff to develop educational programs specific to the encouragement of women and underrepresented minorities in science and mathematics; and

Provide for teacher recruitment and retention of women and underrepresented minorities in the fields of science and mathematics through scholarship assistance and midcareer teacher training.

Because these amendments are all to existing programs of the Higher Education Act, they do not require any additional funding and are likely to have a strong and immediate impact.

As a result of underrepresentation of women and minorities in the sciences, our Nation's brainpower is being underutilized and is not contributing sufficiently to economic growth and international competitiveness. The Women and Minorities in Science and Mathematics Act is designed to correct this impor-

tant flaw in our educational system. It will significantly expand career opportunities for women and underrepresented minorities, while at the same time bringing increased excellence and achievement to American industry. This legislation should be a top priority for all Americans who believe that continued economic growth is essential to our Nation's security.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring the Women and Minorities in Science and Mathematics Act of 1991.

OLYMPIC PRIDE DAY

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, on April 22, I had the privilege of joining several employees of the Providence Division of the U.S. Postal Service in celebrating Olympic Pride Day. I was honored to be joined by Michael Arden, Rhode Island State president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, Art Salzillo, president of NALC Branch 15 and Wallace Kido, general manager of the Providence division. This occasion marked the issuing of the new "Flag with Olympic Rings" postage stamp.

This stamp, of course, is a symbol of our Nation's recognition of the proud Olympic tradition. The first modern Olympics in 1896 were held in Athens, Greece, and the first winter games just 28 years later in Chamonix, France. In both the summer and winter games, the "USA" has competed against nations around the world and always strived to be the best. The Nation has also had many opportunities to play host to the games, including 1980's "miracle on ice" win over the Soviets in Lake Placid and the four gold medal performance of Carl Lewis in Los Angeles in 1984.

I look forward to the winter games in 1992 in Albertville, France, as well as the summer games in Barcelona, Spain. I am certain these games will once again demonstrate in athletic competition the pride and spirit of all Americans—much the same spirit shown by the Providence postal employees in celebrating the Olympic tradition.

IN MEMORY OF CHARLIE SANTANA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Supervisor Charles Santana who died Monday, April 15, after a massive heart attack. Supervisor Santana represented Alameda County, in California's Ninth Congressional District, for 17 years. With Charlie's sudden death, Alameda County residents have lost both a friend and a tireless champion.

Charlie Santana was a role model for the community. He was born December 25, 1925

in San Francisco's North Beach and graduated from McClymond's High School in Oakland, CA. He was proud of his Mexican-American heritage and proud of the fact that he had worked his way from truck driver, to fireman, to rug cleaning and sales entrepreneur, to a bail bonds partnership, to Hayward City Councilman before becoming elected to the Alameda County Board of Supervisors in 1974. He also served in the Marine Corps in World War II.

Charlie was a man who never lost the common touch in over 21 years of service—he was always Charlie, never Charles. He was widely known for his aggressive representation of individuals. Among his proudest achievements following his election to the board were the adoption of mobile home rent stabilization, establishment of the county's Paramedic Program with continued funding for three county-wide trauma centers, adoption of a neighborhood preservation ordinance, and expanded services for senior citizens and the homeless. As chairman of the Alameda Housing Council, he worked aggressively to promote and provide affordable housing.

Charlie was a great fan of all sports and a fixture at the Oakland Coliseum. Earlier this month he attended the unveiling of a mural that he had commissioned to honor the memory of Abe Souza, a long-time peanut vendor who had died earlier in the year. He also initiated the east bay's attempts last year to lure the Oakland Raiders back. Al Davis and members of the former Oakland Raiders sent flowers to his funeral.

Charlie also served as a member of the Alameda County Transportation Authority, the Hispanic Community Affairs Council, the ALS Research Foundation, the California Hispanic Supervisors Caucus, the Hayward Boys and Girls Club, the Hundred Club Of Alameda County, the VFW Post 1882, the South Hayward Democratic Club, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Hayward Elks Lodge, and served as the Executive Secretary for the Bay Area Sports Organizing Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of Charlie Santana. He will be missed. Not only was he a role model for the Hispanic community, he was a role model for us all.

DEMOCRACY IN IRAQ

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, the President's sudden aversion to all matters Iraqi is some turn-about. He does not want to get involved in a Vietnam-style quagmire. Well, neither do I. For that matter, I would prefer not to get involved in another Gallipoli, War of 1812, Battle of Bull Run, or Custer's Last Stand—at least not on the losing side.

As for Iraq, I would have preferred had we maintained the United Nations sanctions for a longer period of time. If Saddam Hussein had withdrawn in response to the sanctions, maybe we would not today be at the edge of a "Vietnam style quagmire"—President Bush's

words, not mine. But we will never know. We marched off to slay the "Vietnam-syndrome," President Bush's words, not mine, and landed in a Vietnam-style quagmire.

I know what President Bush is attempting to articulate. The President would prefer that our wars be Grenadas—tiny islands where an overwhelming military force can swoop in and out, without detonating a civil war and setting loose 1 million refugees with nowhere to go. Would not we all? Even better would be a war where no one got killed and when the firing stopped, the combatants all went out for pizza. Where is the Duchy of Grand Fenwick now that we need it?

Aside from slaying syndromes and avoiding quagmires, what other goals might we have had? How about democracy? Democracy in Kuwait? Democracy in Iraq? Why not? We defeated Iraq and saved Kuwait. Why not take advantage of the opportunity to promote democracy in the Middle East. One way to avoid quagmires is to drain the swamp.

I would like to share with my colleagues an insightful essay on this topic by Hoover Institute fellow Gregory Fossedal that appeared in the San Diego Union:

SHOULD DEMOCRACY IN IRAQ BE A GOAL FOR POSTWAR UNITED STATES POLICY?

(By Gregory Fossedal)

American diplomacy in the Persian Gulf should have as a central and animating goal the promotion of U.N.-supervised, multi-party elections in Iraq.

Yet even as discussion turns toward post-war settlement, many Western leaders and commentators seem obsessed with the fundamentally negative question of how to get rid of dictator Saddam Hussein. There is growing support among members of the allied coalition for such a solution. Still, many respected Western observers and commentators dismiss the proposal, some with wistful ambivalence, others with contempt. And the United States remains on the rhetorical sidelines. Why?

Few would argue that establishing a solid democratic regime in Baghdad, if it were possible, would be a bad thing. Critics are moved, rather, by doubts that such an outcome is plausible enough to merit discussion, and by prudent fears that making the effort—even stating the goal—would be dangerous. Yet a U.S. effort to promote a test for democracy in Iraq emerges as the most practical and, ultimately, the most moral, of course. It would in fact offer vital encouragement to the democratic forces in Iraq to step up their efforts to oust the present dictatorship.

Democratic forces in a Muslim country? To many, the phrase is a self-contradiction. Yet as many experts in the region have observed, the portrait of Islam historically, and the region today, as monolithically antidemocratic, may be oversimplified. Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, and Egypt all have elected legislatures and at least nominal opposition parties. While none of these countries rank as a paradigm of stable democracy and civil liberties, each illustrates that democracy for Iraq is far from unthinkable. (Each ranks as democratic or partly democratic in the annual Freedom House survey.)

The presence already of Radio Free Iraq, of substantial and oppressed minority populations and political factions, and of opposition by large elements of the Iraqi elite to Saddam's war on Kuwait, testify there are some democratic elements in Baghdad today.

The very willingness of such countries as Saudi Arabia to join a Western coalition, and of the leaders of Kuwait to discuss democracy as a possibility for their own future, testifies to the universality of its appeal.

Naturally, individuals and institutions who may favor democracy, living in a dictatorship, tend to keep their voices muted. That is why observers from across the spectrum have chronically underestimated the prospects for democracy just as it was rising. Experts proclaimed it could never take root in Spain, Portugal, Poland, South Korea, the Philippines, or Latin America.

Perhaps, for almost the first time in this century, Western elites are now right—and the Middle East is the one region of the world that can never become democratic. But Western publics are entitled to regard such assessments skeptically.

America's promotion of a democratic Iraq by contrast, while no cure-all, would help ease many of the practical post-war problems that now vex the anti-Saddam coalition. A democratic Iraq would at once be a diminished threat to its neighbors, and yet, a stable economic and political bulwark against fears that a too-weak Iraq would tempt other potential aggressors. Nothing is certain in the Middle East, but historically, democracies are at once less likely to launch wars yet more able to resist aggression. It would certainly ease the possible burden of a long occupation or peace-keeping effort.

Israel could be a major beneficiary. Jerusalem needs responsible partners for negotiation on the Palestinian issue, and a model for selecting them. Israel's critics in the United States and the Arab world would have a difficult time complaining if she preferred to deal with the more democratic governments and institutions in the region. American support for such a policy would be a further inducement to Arab moderates to promote reforms in their own countries.

Interestingly, some of these benefits would accrue even if the first serious U.S. effort to promote democracy in the region failed. Merely by speaking and acting on behalf of the long-run goal of a democratic Middle East—with Iraq being a reasonable first test case because it has forced a unique degree of American sacrifice—the United States would provide hope to the region, and vital moral support to the forces of freedom throughout the world.

Conversely, is it possible to envision any region of the world achieving prosperity and peace without democracy? Does history offer any example of an area dominated by factions and dictators that achieved stability?

On a moral level, the question is not whether America has a right to impose democracy on Iraq. (Democracy, of course, by definition, cannot be "imposed.") Rather, President Bush and the Congress must ask themselves about the morality of sending American forces to wage war without making every effort to ensure that their sacrifices will not prove to have been in vain.

Many Americans rightly fear we might win the war yet lose the peace, should Saddam remain in power. But it is possible for the United States to achieve even his overthrow—yet lose just as surely, if he is not succeeded by a regime that respects its people's rights and opinions: in a word, democracy. Never before, interestingly—even in Vietnam—has America waged war without at least proclaiming as a goal the extension of democracy and human rights.

Never before, moreover, has so much of the world been balanced on the margin between democracy and despotism. Eastern Europe,

China, South Africa, Latin America—a majority of the world's people now live in countries in the midst of fragile experimentation with freedom. At such a turning point, is it moral or practical for the United States to shrink from promoting and assisting democracy—even when it has been forced to send its own sons and daughters to fight?

CH2M HILL WINS TOP ENGINEERING AWARD

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I recently attended the 24th annual Engineering Excellence Award reception sponsored by the American Consulting Engineers Council. I am pleased to report that a project located within my district in Horry County, SC, won the Nation's most prestigious engineering award: the Grand Conceptor.

The recipients of this honor were the Grand Strand Water & Sewer Authority and the engineering firm CH2M HILL. As many of my colleagues know, CH2M HILL is one of the Nation's largest engineering firms, with more than 50 offices located around the country and overseas. The firm is totally employee-owned and provides services in engineering, planning, economics, and the environmental sciences. CH2M HILL's South Carolina office is located in Charleston.

CH2M HILL won the award for an innovative wastewater treatment design that will serve my constituents and visitors to our popular beaches for many years. The problem was complex: additional wastewater treatment capacity was desperately needed but effluent disposal locations were limited due to sensitive water quality, tourism, and recreational concerns.

CH2M HILL developed a plan using the Carolina Bays themselves in a hybrid application of natural systems treatment techniques. This cutting-edge engineering design, the George R. Vereen Wastewater Treatment Plant and the Carolina Bay Natural Land Treatment System, will likely be replicated in other areas that need both wetlands/uplands conservation and advanced wastewater treatment. The system itself includes more than 30,000 feet of wooden boardwalks that not only support effluent distribution piping but also provide public access and encourage continuing scientific research in the formerly inaccessible bays. I commend Grand Strand Water & Sewer Authority for designating this naturally maintained area as the Peter Horry Wildlife Preserve.

The Carolina Bay Natural Effluent Disposal System is a prime example of American creativity and ingenuity. CH2M HILL succeeded in addressing a complex environmental problem by blending engineering technology with the natural sciences. Their solution will help serve the wastewater management needs of my district while protecting a unique and threatened environment. My sincere congratulations to Richard Hirsekorn, CH2M HILL project manager, Greg Tate, CH2M HILL Charleston area office manager, and the

Grand Strand Water & Sewer Authority for this well-deserved award.

REPUBLICAN TASK FORCE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS ORGANIZED FOR THE 102D CONGRESS

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that the Republican Task Force on Indian Affairs of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has been organized for the 102d Congress. It is with great pleasure that I accept the appointment as chairman of the task force in the 102d Congress.

The Republican Task Force on Indian Affairs was first organized in 1979 when the Interior Committee began considering Indian issues at full committee rather than in a subcommittee. The purpose of the task force is to coordinate Indian policy and legislative issues for the Republican members of the committee, and its chairman acts as floor manager of Indian bills under consideration by the House.

Serving with me as members of the task force for the 102d Congress are the Honorable DON YOUNG of Alaska, the Honorable ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO of California, the Honorable RON MARLENEE of Montana, the Honorable BARBARA VUCANOVICH of Nevada, the Honorable BEN BLAZ of Guam, the Honorable BOB SMITH of Oregon, the Honorable CRAIG THOMAS of Wyoming, and the Honorable CHARLES TAYLOR of North Carolina.

The committee expects to have a wide range of Indian issues before it during this Congress. Through the forum provided by the task force, we will be better able to reach consensus on key issues relating to Indian affairs legislation and engage in meaningful communication with the administration on such legislation. In this way, we can enact laws that have a sound legal and policy basis, and that better serve the needs of Indian and non-Indian people alike.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INDIAN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSOLIDATED GRANT ACT OF 1991

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Indian Environmental Consolidated Grant Act of 1991. This is a companion to S. 668 which was introduced by Senator MCCAIN on March 14.

This bill would assure that funds available to tribes for environmental regulatory purposes are effectively utilized. It allows the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to consolidate any grants made to an Indian tribe under any law administered by the Environmental Protection Agency. Hence, a tribe would only need to submit a single grant application. Accounting for grant awards would be

similarly consolidated. This would ease the administrative burden on tribes as they exercise their right to regulate environmental matters within their jurisdiction.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE POLISH CONSTITUTION

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the ratification of the Polish Constitution.

The Polish Constitution was approved on May 3, 1791, and, coming just 4 years after the United States Constitution was the second written document of its kind in the history of the world. An amazingly progressive document for a European country at that time, the Polish Constitution brought basic reforms in national administration and progress in social welfare.

Many of the ideas and principles embodied in the Polish Constitution were similar to those expressed in our Constitution: Majority rule, freedom of religion, the division of power between three branches of government, and secret ballot elections. To have written and adopted this document at a time when the rest of Europe was living under autocratic rule was truly a remarkable achievement.

Unfortunately, these revolutionary ideas were not well received by Poland's neighbors. In 1795, Russia, Prussia, and Austria wiped out the Polish cancer of freedom and Poland ceased to exist as an independent state. Poland reemerged as an independent nation after World War I, but was swallowed up by the Soviet Empire shortly after World War II. Especially in light of the great changes and reforms presently underway in Poland, the 200th anniversary of the Polish Constitution is truly a meaningful occasion for celebration.

Polish immigrants to the United States brought with them strong convictions about the strength and value of democratic government. In my district of Hudson County, NJ, the Polish-American community has been very active in civic organizations, politics, and business. Their strong sense of public purpose has meant a great deal to the community and has helped to shape the strong democratic tradition and values in Hudson County.

In tribute to the 200th anniversary of the Polish Constitution, I ask my distinguished colleagues to join me in recognition of the great contributions of the Polish people to the United States and of the strong intellectual ties between our two countries.

The United States was strongly influenced by political ideas that were developed in Poland prior to the years of foreign domination. Poland was supportive of the American Revolution and our Founding Fathers learned much from the political philosophy of this progressive nation.

In particular, the writings of Laurentius Goslicki greatly influenced the development of a political ideology in the United States. In lan-

guage that is remarkably similar to that in our Declaration of Independence, Goslicki's Treatise "De Optimo Senatore"—the Most Excellent Senator—written in the 1500's, espoused principles of democracy and the idea that all citizens are created equal and should enjoy equal rights.

Just as the United States greeted the Polish Constitution with sincere joy and support nearly 200 years ago, we greet the dramatic changes and reforms that are presently underway in Poland. It is my sincere hope that at long last, Polish people will be able to live under the principles of freedom and independence first expressed so eloquently in their constitution nearly 200 years ago.

RABBI ROBERT A. ROTHMAN: AN EXTRAORDINARY LEADER FOR RYE'S COMMUNITY SYNAGOGUE

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding religious leader on the occasion of his 25th anniversary of his service in Rye, NY. Since 1966, Rabbi Robert A. Rothman has served the Community Synagogue with vigor and distinction.

Rabbi Rothman has been an exemplary leader and teacher throughout his career. He has extended his synagogue's activities to include the blessings of homes of new members and the naming of new born children—occasions which add to the meaning of these important life-cycle events. He has been a first-rate teacher of both adults and children, brought noted scholars to address his congregants, and built bridges to other religious institutions, both Jewish and non-Jewish, in New Rochelle. Rabbi Rothman has also shared his wisdom with readers of both national and international periodicals, and his caring and expertise with the variety of community organizations on whose boards he serves.

Twenty-five years—a quarter of a century—brings dramatic changes in the life of a community. But Community Synagogue of Rye has been fortunate to have the services of this extraordinary rabbi and the stability and direction that he has provided for that period of time. His energetic work has contributed positively to the development of the congregation, of Rye and all of Westchester. His service has touched countless lives, helping to give them purpose and to reinvigorate them for the challenges of life.

I would like to congratulate Rabbi Rothman on his remarkable career of service, and express my hope that it will continue for many years to come. The celebration of these 25 years is the start of a whole new chapter in the life of this fortunate synagogue and their extraordinary rabbi.

PROLIFERATION PROFITEERS: PART 11

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, I am placing into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the 11th in a series of case studies on foreign companies which have reportedly sold nuclear weapons technology to Iraq.

India, Pakistan, Israel, and South Africa have all joined the nuclear weapons club in the last two decades. North Korea, Brazil, Argentina, Iraq, Iran, and Algeria all have made progress toward building the bomb and could join the club in coming years.

To help address this threat, I have introduced the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Enforcement Act (H.R. 830). This legislation targets foreign companies which sell nuclear equipment, materials, or technology without the proper safeguards. These proliferation profiteers would have their goods barred from entering the United States.

This bill is modeled on the Toshiba sanctions passed several years ago after Toshiba sold sensitive military technology to the Soviet Union. It also closely parallels the legislation passed last fall putting sanctions on foreign companies selling missile technology to developing countries. We must address the issue of missile proliferation but we must address the threat of nuclear proliferation as well.

TWELVE FOREIGN FIRMS REPORTEDLY ENGAGED IN NUCLEAR WEAPONS-RELATED TRADE WITH IRAQ¹

FIRM 11: SCHAEUBLIN SA (SWITZERLAND)

Schaeublin SA is an engineering firm that manufactures machine tools. In September 1990, the company was being investigated by the Swiss government, in conjunction with Schmiedemecanica SA, for attempting to export to Iraq a machine tool that could be used for processing uranium enrichment machinery. Schaeublin representatives said that they did not produce the equipment that was seized by German Customs agents, although the company has admitted that it has previously supplied equipment to Iraq.

SALUTE TO WAYNE JOHNSON, JR.

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Wayne Johnson, Jr., of Troop 152 in North Kingstown, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

¹ Sources: Nucleonics Week, Aug. 23, 1990, p. 13 by Mark Hibbs; Nucleonics Week, Oct. 18, 1990, pp. 7-8; Wall Street Journal, Sept. 26, 1990, p. 16 by Kenneth R. Timmerman; Die Welt, Aug. 2, 1990, p. 8.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 Merit Badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. Each of these four young men has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Wayne Johnson led a group of Scouts in raking and cleaning the North Kingstown Beach.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Wayne Johnson. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Wayne Johnson will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I am proud that Wayne Johnson undertook his Scout activity in my Representative district, and I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

HARRIET FLEISCHL PILPEL

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I note the death of Harriet Fleischl Pilpel. Mrs. Pilpel was a lawyer, civil libertarian, and an advocate of women's rights. The Woman's Forum, which she founded in 1974, brought together women of achievement and influence to share their experiences and ideas to enhance the effectiveness of women as a group. Throughout her career she inspired many women in the struggle to uphold their rights.

Whether the issue was abortion, birth control, freedom of speech or the status of women in literacy and entertainment law, her voice helped women gain the recognition needed to proceed successfully and effectively with these issues.

Mrs. Pilpel's list of achievements is impressive. At the time of her death she was the first vice chairwoman of the National Advisory Council of the American Civil Liberties Union. Her career in the 1960's included her membership on the Kennedy and Johnson Commissions on the Status of Women, where she served on the committee on political and civil

rights. Beginning in 1970, she served for 8 years as chairwoman of the Law Panel International of Planned Parenthood Federation. She also served as a consultant to the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor from 1965 to 1976. The American Civil Liberties Union and the Planned Parenthood Federation of America were both fortunate to have her legal expertise.

Harriet Fleischl Pilpel was a true champion in the fight for women's rights. Her pioneering efforts and graceful presence will be missed.

To the family and friends of Harriet Fleischl Pilpel, I extend my deepest sympathy.

TRIBUTE TO REV. CHARLES R. MULLER

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rev. Charles R. Muller. Reverend Muller is minister of music at the First Baptist Church of Florence, SC.

On May 12, 1991, the congregation of First Baptist Church will honor him for 10 years of outstanding and loyal service as their minister of music. I would like to join with the members of First Baptist Church, Florence, SC, and offer my congratulations to Reverend Muller.

Reverend Muller was born in Norphlet, AR, on June 30, 1933 and is a graduate of Louisiana College, Pineville, LA, where he received a bachelor of arts degree in 1955. In 1957, he received a masters of religious education from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Ft. Worth, TX, and in 1961, Reverend Muller received his master of church music there.

Reverend Muller has served at various churches during his ministerial career including minister of music at First Baptist Church of Columbia, SC, Second Baptist Church of Houston, TX, and has been in his present capacity as minister of music at First Baptist Church of Florence since May 1981. Reverend Muller is a charter member of the Centurymen of the Southern Baptist Convention and is listed in Who's Who in Colleges and Universities.

He is married to the former Evelyn Joyce Sewell of Meridian, MS, and they have two sons, Charles Mark and William David.

Mr. Speaker, again, it is my high honor to bring the achievements of such a distinguished Christian and American before the U.S. House of Representatives. I wish Reverend Muller all the best for continued success and a long stay in Florence.

A TRIBUTE TO THE STUDENTS AT RED MOUNTAIN HIGH

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding group of young people in my district. The students at Red Mountain High School's Club RIF [Reading Is

Fundamental] Program in Mesa, AZ, have just been named President Bush's 432d Point of Light. As you know, the President's Point of Light Program pays tribute to outstanding voluntary contributions that have been made by individuals throughout the Nation. In being named as a Point of Light, these students have brought important recognition to their school and the State of Arizona.

As we are all well aware, the Reading Is Fundamental Program has long been recognized as an exemplary example of a nationwide effort to encourage young people to read and help combat illiteracy throughout the United States. Red Mountain High School draws students from a wide range of backgrounds. Many of these students are native Americans and from homes where English is their second language. The 200 student members of Club RIF have united the community in an effort to demonstrate that reading can change your life.

Through their activities in Club RIF, the students read stories to elementary schoolchildren, tutor other high school students who are having trouble with their schoolwork, and conduct fundraising activities, using that money to purchase books for those who cannot afford them. Not only did these students work within their school community, they also donated money to establish a reading center on the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation.

Every day, the newspapers report horror stories about troubled young adults who run afoul of society. It gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to a group of young people who represent the best qualities that young Americans have to offer, and are lending a helping hand to their fellow man in an effort to improve their community and this country.

I also have to say what a pleasure it was for me to meet some of the members of Red Mountain High's Club RIF. The students that I met were all very articulate, engaging young adults, whom I know will ably lead this Nation in the years ahead.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS FOR INDIAN RESERVATION ROADS

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing with my colleagues, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, legislation that would increase the authorization of appropriations for Indian roads to \$227 million for fiscal years 1992 through 1996.

This money would be appropriated from the highway trust fund and go to the construction of roads that are located within or provide access to Indian reservations. For far too long the funding level for Indian roads has been inadequate to respond to the overwhelming need for upgrading existing roads and for construction of new ones.

Most of the more than 500 federally recognized native American tribes and Alaska villages are located in very isolated areas. This fact, combined with an insufficient road sys-

tem, makes economic opportunity very difficult. As is true with the rest of the Nation, a sound infrastructure is absolutely essential to the health and welfare of native American communities.

Currently the Department of Energy transports hazardous waste through several reservations by main roadways and railways which often run parallel to the only access road in or out of the reservation. If an accident were to occur, it could cause an immediate life-threatening situation due to the distinct possibility that tribal governments would be unable to evacuate their members.

Recently, the Bureau of Indian Affairs issued a needs survey which concluded that, \$227 million per year is needed to bring the BIA system to an acceptable level of completion in 25 years. The survey also found that—

Except for some reconstruction and improvement done in recent years, most Indian reservation roads provide poor service for health and economic needs, and are an obstacle to the economic development of the reservations. Many of them are so bad as to be considered a national disgrace, contributing to: (1) failure to provide education opportunities of Indian children because roads are impassable for school buses, and (2) requiring emergency feeding by helicopter of isolated and stranded livestock and people. Obviously, road improvement can improve the quality of life while saving money in emergency, health, and educational programs. Also, welfare costs can be reduced by providing adequate road access from reservation homes to job sites.

Many tribes have found that an inadequate transportation infrastructure has side-tracked tribal economic development plans. Economic development cannot occur when needed roads are not provided to carry the required people and goods efficiently and economically.

Mr. Speaker, I see the introduction of this bill as a beginning in our effort to address the transportation needs in Indian country. These issues are a high priority of mine and I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Public Works and Transportation Committee during the review of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act to consider all of the issues affecting native Americans.

CELEBRATION OF PACO'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I would like you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating Puertorriquenos Asociados for Community Organization [PACO] on its 20th anniversary.

This outstanding civic group has provided Jersey City and Hudson County, my congressional district in New Jersey, with a plethora of social services over the past two decades.

PACO has organized Jersey City's Hispanic community and strived to solve the social problems that confronted this ever-growing segment of my district's population.

Through tireless dedication, PACO's Executive Director Eliu Rivera, President Primitivo Valle, staff and board of directors have tackled issues such as the Hispanic community's lack of affordable housing, the need to create job opportunities and the problems facing the elderly.

While working within the community, PACO has realized that unity and cooperation are essential to any meaningful solution. To this end, PACO has established networks with other groups and has formed private and public partnerships.

This spirit of cooperation can be seen in one of PACO's current projects. Through a partnership with Hudson County Lutheran Parish, PACO will soon celebrate the ground breaking for 48 units of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income families. Included in this project will be a day-care center that will serve about 75 children.

This project will add more apartments to the 500 units of affordable housing that PACO has already built.

It would have been hard to believe 20 years ago that PACO could have made such great progress in taking on the many pressing issues affecting the community.

When the organization was first started, PACO had only three employees, a cold water flat for an office, and little or no equipment or supplies. Even these meager resources were a gracious contribution from the late Rev. William Albert, then pastor of the Grace Van Vorst Episcopal Church.

While PACO was limited in material assets, the group had dedicated workers. And its founders had a dream and a commitment to the community. This enabled PACO to build, organize, and grow.

PACO will honor one of these founders, Perfecto Oyola, while celebrating its 20th anniversary.

The poor living conditions of Puerto Ricans in Jersey City during the 1950's and 1960's prompted Oyola to help found PACO. He believed that the Latino community needed an agency that could offer multiple social services.

Through his work with PACO, Oyola started many of the services that he found lacking in the community. He started cultural programs for the Hispanic youth of the city, a bilingual community center, programs for senior citizens and drives to keep students from dropping out of high school.

Oyola, PACO's other founders and the group's leaders today began such programs and continue them with the help of Federal, State, and local grants. PACO has become adept at winning the funding needed by the Hispanic community. In this PACO plays an essential role because its founders noted that the government often overlooked the community because of a lack of communication caused by a language gap.

Through the work of founders such as Oyola, PACO grew to become a vital resource for the Hispanic community. I know that it will continue to grow and prosper in the coming years.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you and my distinguished colleagues will join with me in saluting PACO and wishing it luck for another successful 20 years of service to the community.

DAVID FORD: A FIGHTER FOR PEOPLE

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend a special greeting to a good friend who is also a friend to the entire community. David Ford has, in many capacities, served the residents of Mount Vernon, NY with distinction and vigor. Whenever there has been a need, David Ford has been there for his community.

At age 13, David Ford signed up to serve our country in the Armed Forces during World War II, and ever since he has been fighting for the people of this country. Today, his service is exemplified by his dedication to the Mount Vernon Neighborhood Health Center and his responsibilities as a water commissioner for the city of Mount Vernon. Those positions are a true reflection of David Ford's commitment to the most fundamental needs of the people of his community.

David has been chairman of the board of the Mount Vernon Neighborhood Health Center since 1981. During that time, he has been a driving force behind the center's growth and its unending work to expand the community which it serves. Literally thousands of Westchester residents have been able to secure health services which might not have been available without the forceful advocacy and forward looking vision of this dedicated man.

Any recognition of David Ford would be incomplete without mention of his family. Not only has he raised a fine family himself, but he has also given his love and help to the children of his brother. His dedication to those children and to his wife is without limit, just as his commitment has been to his community at large.

I am very fortunate to count David Ford among my friends. On this, his birthday, I want to extend not only my personal greetings, but my deep appreciation for all he means to those of us who know him well and to those whose lives he has touched in very important ways.

DAWN POWELL: SPEAK FOR YOURSELF ESSAY WINNER

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dawn Powell from Louisville, KY, who was in Washington, DC, last week as the Kentucky representative to the third annual RespecTeen National Youth Forum.

Dawn won the Kentucky competition in the RespecTeen "Speak for Yourself" Essay Contest in which students wrote to Members of Congress regarding important issues of the day.

Dawn's winning letter to me was a clarion call for increased Federal funding for drug rehabilitation centers and counseling for families of adolescent drug abusers.

I met with Dawn, and with her mother, Jacqueline, on April 23. I was impressed with her knowledge of the problems that the drug scourge poses to local communities and with her genuine concern that care and treatment be provided to our youths. I told Dawn that, as a member of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, I support increased Federal funding for the war on drugs.

Mr. Speaker, last year the southeast Regional Center for Drug Free Schools and Communities relocated to Louisville from Atlanta, GA. In addition to the other drug and alcohol treatment programs in the community presently, Louisville and Jefferson County are well poised to fight the war on drugs. But, as with all communities in the Nation—especially urban areas—many communities need more Federal financial assistance to get the job done.

Again, I salute and commend Dawn Powell for winning the Kentucky competition in the RespecTeen "Speak for Yourself" Essay Contest. I also want to congratulate her parents, Lynn and Jacqueline, and her school, Barret Traditional Middle School. I commend to the attention of our colleagues, Mr. Speaker, Dawn's winning essay:

6830 GREEN MEADOW CIRCLE,
Louisville, KY, January 29, 1991.

Representative ROMANO L. MAZZOLI,
Rayburn Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MAZZOLI: There are approximately 66,000 drug abusers on waiting lists to get into a rehabilitation center. Please consider increasing government funding for rehabilitation and counseling for the families of adolescent drug abusers.

About eight years ago my family was involved in family counseling with my brother. He was an alcoholic and a drug addict. Those times were rough; I am not sure if we would have made it through without counseling. My brother has now recovered with the help of family and professional counseling.

Many users must wait four to five months before entering a program because waiting lists are so long. There are an additional 600,000 young addicts who are not on waiting lists, but need to be!

Federal funding for treatment has increased substantially over the past several years, to \$1.3 billion in 1990. But the government still puts the bulk of its limited funds into a demand-side strategy with \$6.6 billion appropriated in 1990 for law enforcement, and aid to Latin America countries. Funding must be provided for new and innovative drug rehabilitation programs.

Louisville's new Regional Alcohol and other Drug Assessment Center for Children and Youth will assess drug problems of students from a ten-county area of Kentucky and Southern Indiana. Cyril Wantland, the administrator of the program, says that ninety percent of the youth in schools will use some illicit drugs before they graduate.

The government needs to implement additional funds to establish more centers similar to the Regional Alcohol and Drug Assessment Center in Louisville. We can make a difference!

Sincerely,

DAWN POWELL.

LET'S SAVE AMERICA'S KURDS

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Leslie Gelb wrote in Sunday's New York Times of the plight of millions of Americans who go uneducated, uneducated, unfed, and unnoticed. If the United States can protect the Kurds of Iraq, and we must; if we can make sure they are fed and housed, cannot we do the same for millions of our own countrymen, many of them children?

LOOK HOMEWARD

(By Leslie H. Gelb)

Our country's leaders are more willing to do whatever is necessary to democratize Iraq and help the Kurds than to fix up America and save the "Kurds of America." I wrote that recently, and if anything, did not carry the argument far enough.

Most of America's opinion-makers, in effect, have separated themselves from American society. They feel more at home with the world than with America. They use their political muscle on admirable foreign matters like the Kurds, but seldom on the "Kurds" and blight outside their offices.

Our movers and shakers—conservatives and liberals, in the Federal Government and the media—know and care more about foreign than domestic affairs. That's mainly why they devote their time and energy to solving world problems. That's mainly why they do not even bother to search for answers to emergencies at home. President Bush is a prime, self-acknowledged example.

America's elites can rattle off the names of the top three Kurdish leaders and skip into intricate arguments about what can be done to re-establish Iraq as the Garden of Eden. But ask them, as I have recently, about what's involved in Medicaid or Federal aid to education, and most will return a guilty smile—and guide the conversation back to Gorbachev or the Kurds.

I suggested to a big-city Congressman that he spend one-fifteenth of his time on one issue facing his city. He laughed. His bright and involved wife said: "That would be a waste of time. There's nothing that can be done." But they would move mountains for the Kurds.

I buttonholed a senior television executive and inquired why he did not give more air time to stories about the homeless. He said the viewers were not interested in seeing these film clips all the time. But his network, like all the others, has been showing essentially identical clips of starving and homeless Kurds every night for the last month.

Major U.S. newspapers put aside 5 to 10 pages every day for months to cover the revolutions in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and the Gulf War. It's hard to remember a leading newspaper offering such extensive coverage of a domestic policy issue for even one day, since the civil rights revolution in the early 1960's.

In almost every major news organization, the high-priced talent runs from local and national beats to foreign assignments. Promotions to top management positions often go to those with careers overseas.

News magazines pay more attention to Assistant Secretaries of State than to the Secretaries of Health and Human Services or

Labor. So does the Washington hostess with the mostest.

Ever since World War II, foreign affairs—war and peace—has been the glamour field. The world provided the best stage to display talent. Sitting down with unions, minorities and private-interest groups led only to the political graveyard.

To growing public problems, elites sought private answers. Bad public schools: send the kids to private schools. Traffic congestion: put a phone in the car. The city a hellhole: buy a home in the country.

Issues like health and education became "hopeless" and "wasteful" to them. They forgot that all government programs produce bureaucracy and waste.

Governments do not perform many tasks well. But they do more than a satisfactory job of building. They can build housing for the homeless, roads and airports to speed transportation and new schools to replace the dungeons of inner-city education. These are capital investments that create jobs and generate new tax revenues—pride and dignity.

Governments also know how to put more police on the streets and in the schools to deter violence, and how to attract better teachers with higher pay. Bureaucrats have carried out programs to help the preschool poor get a good and healthy start.

All of this requires money, the kind of money elites unflinchingly committed to the fight against Iraq. It demands leadership, the kind of skill and determination Mr. Bush brought to the war effort. And it cries out for the sustained interest and participation of America's movers and shakers, who can choose to merely live in their country or to make their country livable.

CANADIANS: GOVERNMENT BY HYPOCRISY

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, the Canadians are at it again. The same Government which drills for oil on its side of the border—but lobbies Congress against drilling in Alaska on our side of the border—is spewing tons of raw sewage into the Pacific. As the attached article from the Economist illustrates, the Canadians feign concern for the environment apparently only when it is cost effective, or in their competitive best interest. In this latest installment of Government by hypocrisy, it turns out that the sprawling metropolis of Victoria, British Columbia, simply dumps all of its raw sewage into the Pacific. On the other side of the border, the small town of Port Angeles is spending \$31.6 million on a sewage treatment plant for their waste.

I bring this to the attention of the Members because of a Canadian record of environmental degradation which is appalling, especially in light of their well-publicized positions regarding United States efforts to improve our environment. At the same time they officially oppose environmentally sound drilling in the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska, they are drilling on and offshore on their side of the border. They have even suggested traversing the Beaufort Sea with oil tankers from their numerous oil finds.

Their forestry practices harken back to the days of Paul Bunyan. Their constant whining about acid rain in the United States ignores their own sorry and feeble efforts to reduce smelter emissions in their own country.

The next time the Canadians complain about the United States environment, cover your wallets.

[From the Economist, Apr. 6, 1991]

THY NEIGHBOUR'S DRAINS

SEATTLE.—Victoria, in British Columbia, lures thousands of tourists over the Canadian border from Washington state every year. Most make the trip there by ferry, cruising across 20 miles of cerulean sea. But more than blue water passes beneath their keels; so does Victoria's sewage.

Washingtonians were disconcerted to learn that their Canadian cousins have for years been disposing of Victoria's sewage simply by shooting the stuff out of a pipe a mile offshore. The city's 230,000 residents churn out some 15m gallons a day. It is a noisome mix: human waste, toxic chemicals, heavy metals and more (local windsurfers refer to McNeil Bay as "condom bay"). What happens to it next is up to ocean currents and the peculiar appetites of the local marine life.

The residents of Washington state are crosser about all this since they themselves have been told to be cleaner. Port Angeles, a small town (18,000 people) just across the Strait of Juan de Fuca, is spending \$31.6m on a sewage-treatment plant that will kill sewage-borne bacteria and remove all nutrients and solids. Other Washington towns, chivvied by the Environmental Protection Agency, are forking out similar amounts.

Yet all that Victoria's sewage officials have come up with so far is a proposal for a longer pipe. British Columbia has long built its tourism industry around the slogan "SuperNatural". Perhaps too natural, say the neighbours.

In late March state senators asked the State Department to strong-arm the Canadians next door into subjecting their effluent to treatment more sophisticated than the current expedient of placing a screen over the pipe to trap the largest bits of debris. Frosty letters from Booth Gardner, the governor of Washington, and Norm Dicks, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives from the state, have also been dispatched north.

British Columbian officials, defending their sewage practices, are backed by experts who believe that the cold water and fast currents of the strait are sufficient to disperse and even cleanse Victoria's waste. A new study has been commissioned and its report is due on April 17th. Critics reply that Victoria has been studying its sewage since 1966 and should by now have a pretty clear picture. "A third-world approach", snorts one American now living in Victoria.

It is all very well for Washington state to assume moral superiority. There is a bit of pot-and-kettle about its outrage. Growth around Puget Sound over the past ten years has resulted in polluted water trickling into the sea from car parks, storm sewers and over-fertilised lawns. Puget Sound is relatively land-locked and quiescent compared with the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Liver tumours, perhaps caused by pollution, are common in fish caught near Seattle.

SUBSIDIZING OIL SPILLS

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, as this body knows, oil spills, fuel leaks, and other forms of pollution are currently devastating the world's environment at an alarming rate. Most people would be surprised to find that offending companies are receiving tax credits for their abuses.

Today, I would like to share with Congress an editorial from the Bergen Record, written by our colleague Representative FRANK J. GUARINI, that addresses a major loophole in today's Tax Code regarding environmental abuses by major companies:

SUBSIDIZING OIL SPILLS

(By Frank J. Guarini)

A recent article in The Record quite correctly asked whether the \$15 million settlement for the Arthur Kill oil spill is enough. It is not and, unfortunately, the settlement is not even what it appears.

Contrary to what some may think, a \$15 million settlement against Exxon for the Jan. 1, 1990, fuel oil leak in the Arthur Kill does not mean that Exxon will pay \$15 million. Their actual out-of-pocket costs will be much less, perhaps only half that amount. Taxpayers and federal and state governments will be paying for part of the difference.

The reason that taxpayers are subsidizing oil spills and their subsequent settlements is that the tax code presently allows oil companies to deduct pollution costs as "losses." Oil companies are permitted to deduct the cost of oil removal, damages, payments, legal fees, and even the money that is lost from having spilled or leaked however many gallons of oil into our rivers and oceans.

This means that when an oil company that has had a spill computes its tax liability, it subtracts these costs from its income, reducing the amount of taxes it has to pay. This has two negative effects. It provides the wrong incentive by taking the sting out of the penalties meant to deter polluters. And because the company pays less taxes, taxpayers eventually have to make up the difference.

A monetary incentive is the most effective catalyst to spur businesses to action. We need to strengthen the incentives that will prompt oil companies to behave in a responsible and safe manner in the transport of oil.

The present tax code provides tax relief when companies pollute. The laws that permit this egregious behavior must be changed. I have introduced legislation to provide incentives for responsible behavior and to end the taxpayer subsidy for polluters. The bill will deny deductions to oil companies which are found to have been negligent. It will also deny an automatic business deduction for the costs and damages associated with cleaning up a hazardous waste site. Denying tax deductions to those who pollute out of negligence will reinforce our efforts to promote careful behavior and prevent oil spills or accidents involving hazardous substances. It will also encourage the settlement of litigation designed to make responsible parties pay for the cleanup of our environment.

Congressional Research Service and House Budget Committee staff analyses of the re-

cently announced \$1.1 billion settlement for the Exxon Valdez spill determined that Exxon's out-of-pocket costs will amount to approximately \$440 million. That means that Exxon will actually pay less than half of the much touted \$1.1 billion settlement. When you consider that confidential economic studies done for the state of Alaska and the federal government valued the true economic cost of the spill at \$3 billion, this \$440 million figure is obscenely low.

In the past year alone, over 1 million gallons of oil have been spilled in New Jersey waterways. There is no way of computing monetary damages that will fully compensate for the destruction of sensitive wetlands and the killing of wildlife. While it is difficult to arrive at an objective criteria for calculating the damage that has been done, I want to ensure that the little that these companies do pay in compensation and cleanup costs is not neutralized through tax benefits. The present tax system is guilty of encouraging irresponsible behavior. This must be changed.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. WILLIAM REED

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, at the conclusion of the 1991 academic year Mr. William Reed, the oldest principal of the California State Public School System, will retire from a 43-year career in education. I would like to take this time to share with you the remarkable accomplishments of Mr. Reed during his 37-year principalship at Marsh Elementary School in Antioch, CA.

William Reed's interest in public education has been traced back to World War II where he served as a drill instructor, platoon leader, and an Army captain at the Pentagon and in Okinawa. Recognizing his calling to teach, Mr. Reed received a masters in education from Stanford University, and in 1948 undertook his first teaching job in Menlo Park, CA. From there he became a principal for the Monterey City Schools, served as chairman of the first State salary committee for school administrators, a lobbyist for teacher's rights, and taught at California State University in San Jose. In 1954, Mr. Reed settled into his current position as principal of Marsh Elementary in Antioch.

William Reed has always strived for a happy and healthy environment conducive to excellence in teaching and learning. For the teachers of Marsh Elementary, Mr. Reed created a unique faculty club allowing his teaching staff to express their concerns in an open forum, free of administrative influence. In this way his teachers were able to have some input in school policy and curriculum implementation.

Mr. Reed has always believed in the importance and necessity of strong reading and spelling skills for his students. He established a phonics program to address these needs. The program has evolved into a pilot typing program appropriately named Project T.Y.P.E. [Teaching Youngsters Precise English] title IV-C, and is now a possible model for similar programs within the school district.

William Reed has been recognized many times for his outstanding leadership and integrity, his support of teachers, and his innovative ideas for students. In 1980, Phi Beta Kappa named him the Outstanding Administrator in Contra Costa County. Additionally, Mr. Reed has been awarded the PTA Honorary Service Award, two PTA scholarships in his name to Marsh graduates, and a play area bearing his name as well.

Mr. Speaker, on May 18, 1991, the faculty and students of Marsh Elementary will join with Mr. Reed's family and friends to pay tribute to the many achievements that dominate his career. Mr. Reed will be sorely missed by his staff and students as he is so much a part of their school. I know they join me and my colleagues in the House of Representatives in wishing him well in his retirement.

BILL TEAGUE: GIVING TO OTHERS

HON. BILL ALEXANDER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, my friend Bill Teague of Trumann, AR believes that giving of yourself on behalf of others is its own reward.

Bill Teague has spent countless hours on behalf of the blind and visually impaired through the Trumann Lions Club.

He originated the club's annual fund raising barbecue—an event which has enabled the club to raise more than \$45,000 to help preserve sight for some and to assist others who have lost it.

Recently, Bill Teague received the "Melvin Jones Fellowship," the highest honor that the Lions Club can bestow.

In accepting the fellowship, Bill Teague said that no one person has ever deserved the honor. Even in this, he was thinking of others—including those who have worked with him to make the annual fund raising barbecue the success it has become.

Bill Teague does not personally know the majority of visually impaired or blind persons he has helped through the years—but he knows he has helped and that is what counts.

The 1980's have been described as a time when concern for others was replaced with a totally consuming concern for self. But, the harshness of this analysis is softened considerably when you realize that—all along—Bill Teague, and thousands like him, were working for others in a quiet, but effective way.

Bill Teague helps give America its heart, its compassion, and makes this a kinder, gentler place in which to live.

I congratulate my friend Bill Teague and I know I am joined by those whose lives have been made better by his work.

SO LITTLE TIME TO SAVE SO MANY LIVES

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, last week, the Hunger Committee held a hearing to review the plight of the world's refugees and to see whether we are investing enough to respond to the situation. We learned that we have not.

The General Accounting Office testified that the number of refugees worldwide has more than doubled from 7 million to 15 or 16 million. That amount has now jumped to over 18 million with the refugee crisis in Iraq, Turkey, and Iran. During the same period, according to GAO, our overseas refugee relief has hovered at around \$200 million and actually declined in real dollars.

This is not to say that the United States is lagging behind others. We contributed about \$10 billion at home and abroad for all kinds of refugee relief in the 1980's. The United States was also the largest donor to all but one of four major international refugee relief organizations.

However, I believe that the growing refugee problem requires that we do even more to help. I, also, think that we can do so without adding to the budget deficit. Reallocating foreign aid from security assistance to refugee and food aid accounts can help to save lives and reduce human misery without straining our budget. The end of the cold war means that we can prudently make such a reallocation.

May I also emphasize that this is not a debate about statistics—whether money or refugees. It is a plea to save human lives—one at a time.

Right now, the international media have focused their cameras on the refugee crisis in Iraq. That's as it should be. I would like to include in the RECORD an article that describes the Kurdish refugee emergency by Lionel Rosenblatt, executive director of Refugees International.

Mr. Rosenblatt testified at our hearing last week this is a case "of the failure of early warning and rapid international response to refugee crises." The House next week will authorize additional emergency relief but we must also explore how to establish an international emergency relief corps, which can help to prevent the deaths and suffering now taking their grim toll in the Kurdish encampments.

Mr. Rosenblatt also urged that we not forget the "looming famine in the Horn of Africa that threatens to kill millions" and that "we must insure that the international community does not divert funds from that impending disaster. We should not rob the East Africans to pay for the refugees from Saddam." I could not agree more:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Apr. 19, 1991]

THE RACE AGAINST TIME TO SAVE KURDISH REFUGEES

(By Lionel A. Rosenblatt)

TURKEY-IRAQ BORDER.—The Kurdish refugees here are strung along three sides of a high bowl flanked by higher, snow-capped peaks. By day, from a distance, the aspect is one of a mountain littered with bits of old cloth; only the smoky pall from the family fires suggests that there are people there—by the tens of thousands.

At night the fires, through the smoke, evoke a candlelight vigil in an outdoor amphitheater. Then if you look carefully at a distant ridge line, some of the lights move in a file, the flashlights of the newly arriving in this Valley of Sorrow which could soon be a Valley of Death.

This site along the border near the Turkish village of Cukurca is just one of several with a combined total of perhaps 600,000 refugees from Iraq, and growing. When Secretary of State James Baker visited here April 8, no relief supplies had been distributed other than biscuits donated by the local Turkish population. The Turkish Red Crescent cares for the very sick at the local clinic, but in the camp there were almost no medicines, as there was not yet an international supply line.

The result is not a camp, but an encampment. There is no census or registration system for new arrivals. There are no latrines, no camp administration. Much of this results from the astonishing lack of a field officer from the United Nations; nor is there a medical supply channel from the International Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. With proper drugs, the Iraqi refugee doctors could make a good dent in the medical caseload. They are instead barely having an impact. Given the lack of international presence, the refugees are concerned that Saddam Hussein will attack them along the border.

Meanwhile, they wait:

Women in bathrobes and slippers who did not take the time to change clothes before fleeing Saddam's men. An old blind couple, led out of Iraq by their 10-year-old grandson. A family of 19 sharing three blankets. A widow and her three children, without the strength to cut firewood.

The terrain is so steep that the refugees try to scrape a small level spot using knives, pans, and sticks. If they arrive too late in the day, they simply hunker down under their blankets for the long night.

These people are mostly Kurds. However, there are more than 12,000 Assyrian Christians. There are also Chaldeans, Turkomans, and other minorities. Those with relatives abroad plead to join them. Indeed, the US should lead the way in accepting some of them.

But for now, the urgent priority is to save their lives, and there is very little time. One hopes that the US airdrop is a welcome sign that the administration now understands the severity of the refugee problem. Airdrops, however, are only the leading edge of what must be done. By air and truck, massive amounts of food, tents, and relief materiel must be brought in.

Most of the materiel can be procured in Turkey. But some items such as tents and blankets should be brought in by the US military from its stockpiles.

As of April 10, only \$4 million to \$5 million had been made available to the Turkish government, and the UN agencies were just beginning to receive cash in serious amounts.

More money has now been pledged, but it is not yet generating delivery of relief to the refugees.

The refugees around Cukurca constitute only one of many groups of at least 30,000 people. The other sites are all equally difficult to access for relief shipments. There are also the Iranian and Syrian borders, the former with larger numbers than on the Turkish borders and with a frontier now apparently closed by Tehran. European governments should take the lead in surveying this sector.

All in all, this is one of the most complex relief tasks ever mounted and will cost hundreds of millions of dollars, but this is after all a fraction of the cost of the war.

To win the race against the Kurdish refugee problem will require US leadership of the kind we saw on the military and diplomatic fronts of Desert Storm. In turn, the US must galvanize the United Nations agencies.

Initially, the international effort should focus on putting a representative at each refugee encampment along the border, making arrangements for immediate local procurement of urgently needed relief supplies, and delivering the material to the refugee sites and to affected Turkish villages by road or helicopter, with airdrops as a last resort. To get relief to the far-flung and remote encampments and to those in Iraq requires something of the scale of the Berlin Airlift, though this time most of the effort will be with overland transit.

This relief effort will require extraordinary work by the US and the UN. To engage the government into life-saving speed, the president should appoint as coordinator a distinguished private individual with interagency powers. We must cut through our own and UN red tape with all possible speed. At the UN, a wide mandate for the special coordinator, with full backing of the secretary-general, is needed.

If the Kurdish refugees are not saved, the war may well be best remembered for the tragedy inflicted on them.

THE CHILDREN OF CHERNOBYL RELIEF FUND

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, it has been 5 years since the No. 4 nuclear reactor exploded at Chernobyl, Ukraine, causing the largest and most devastating nuclear disaster in history. Five years passed, but for countless people, the disaster is neither forgotten nor ended.

In the initial reactor blast, 31 power station workers lost their lives. The Soviet Union would like the world to believe that this was where the destruction of the Chernobyl disaster ended, but the fatal hand of this nuclear blast reached far beyond these 31 workers and the final toll of the accident remains incalculable. Currently, some 350,000 Ukrainians are monitored full time for Chernobyl-related health problems. It is estimated that another 900,000 Ukrainian men, women, and children should be monitored, but the necessary resources for this vital medical attention are simply not available.

Ukraine's health minister, Dr. Yuri Spizhenko describes the worsening health sit-

uation as threatening and urgent. He says that of the 4 million people living in affected areas, more than 1 million are young children under the age of 14. Health officials predict that Ukraine will yet suffer up to 50,000 additional incidences of fatal cancer.

These numbers are more than black and white statistics; they represent the horror being lived daily by innocent men, women, boys, and girls in Ukraine. Many have already suffered inexplicable and terminal illness. For an untold number of others, sickness almost certainly lies in their future.

The New York Times last September told the story of Natalya Zelinskaia, a 10-year-old who lives about 60 miles from the Chernobyl plant. She is suffering from Hodgkin's disease. Her condition is attributed to radiation exposure from the Chernobyl nuclear powerplant accident. Little Natalya was not old enough to remember the accident that has forever scarred her life, but she knows that she is very sick.

The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund sponsored a trip to the United States last fall by eight children suffering from diseases related to radiation exposure. Natalya was among this group of young travelers. She came here, she said, "for the fresh food and air." Natalya was treated by American doctors during her stay, but has since returned to Ukraine where medicines are not so readily available. Hodgkin's disease slowly robs Natalya of her youthful energy and spirit. Two of the other seven children who visited the United States have recently died of leukemia.

The Soviet Union is only slowly starting to come to grips with what happened at Chernobyl 5 years ago this weekend. The most recent investigations suggest that the truth behind the accident lies in the design of the plant rather than in human error as the Soviets had originally asserted. A new report shows that the explosion was due almost entirely to the design of the reactor and that of the control rods. The accident allegedly occurred during what was considered a normal postexperiment shutdown of reactor No. 4 for maintenance.

Although the Soviet Government has demonstrated a somewhat improved commitment to learning the true mechanical cause of the Chernobyl accident, the Soviets remain closemouthed and closeminded about the extent of the human and environmental devastation. Hodgkin's disease, leukemia, birth defects, and crop mutations are but a few symptoms of this devastation which cannot be ignored. We must know the scope and the intensity of the fallout before we can formulate a long-term strategy for overcoming the effects of the disaster. The Soviet Government has a responsibility to its own people, to the people of Ukraine, and to the global community to undertake a serious and comprehensive survey of the damage and, subsequently, to implement recovery and relief programs. The Soviets must be held accountable.

Today, I salute the caring organizations which have mobilized internationally to uncover the mysteries of the Chernobyl disaster and to provide relief to victims like young Natalya. In my congressional district of Rochester, NY, friends of Ukraine will gather Friday evening at St. Mary's the Protectress Ukrain-

ian Autocephalous Orthodox Church to plant a tree in memory of the victims of Chernobyl and to pray for the health of those who continue to suffer from radiation exposure. That same evening in Washington, DC, the Youth Committee of Ukraine 2000 and the Ukrainian National Information Service sponsored a 48-hour vigil to keep alive the tragically unanswered questions of Chernobyl. Throughout the year, the Ukrainian National Association gives a collective voice to the proud Ukrainian-American community which, on behalf of family and friends in Ukraine, demands answers from the Soviet Union about the extent of Chernobyl's destruction and long-range strategies for combating resultant illness and cleaning up the contaminated environment. Finally, I wish to commend the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund for their untiring commitment to filling the medical needs of Chernobyl victims. Since the fund's establishment just 15 months ago, \$10 million in medical equipment, supplies, and technology have been air-lifted to Ukraine.

All of these important efforts, together with the work of other fine organizations, give hope to the young children of Ukraine. With every vigil, every tree planting, every charitable donation, we send a message to little Natalya and her family that they do not suffer alone. We share their grief, their pain, and their outrage. We, too, seek the truth about what went wrong at Chernobyl, what can be done to restore human and ecological health to the affected region, and what measures can be taken to prevent future disasters. For as long as we remember Chernobyl and continue to remind others, young Natalya can still hope for health, fresh food, and fresh air in her homeland, Ukraine.

HEARTFELT THANKS TO ROBERT K. BEST

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

Whereas, Robert K. Best, native son of California, graduate of Stanford University and McGeorge School of Law, Navy veteran and eminent lawyer has served with distinction as California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Director since 1988, and

Whereas, Robert K. Best, during his three years as Caltrans Director, has managed the department during a period of unparalleled growth, change and opportunity, and

Whereas, Robert K. Best has played a pivotal role in advancing the cause of transportation, including the development of California's landmark transportation reform and funding package, and

Whereas, Robert K. Best was instrumental in crafting Propositions 111 and 108, which will generate \$18.5 billion over 10 years for highway, mass transportation and rail development in California, and

Whereas, Robert K. Best directed Caltrans' heroic response to the devastating Loma Prieta Earthquake, including creation of the world's most ambitious seismic and structural research and strengthening effort, and

Whereas, Robert K. Best's tireless efforts on behalf of California and transportation are worthy of the highest praise and commendation: Now therefore

Be it resolved, That the United States House of Representatives recognize Robert K. Best for his efforts, and extends to him the heartfelt thanks and appreciation of the people of California.

THE OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION ACT OF 1991

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Open Space Preservation Act of 1991, a bill to protect and preserve environmentally sensitive open spaces in America. Senator JOHN CHAFFEE intends to introduce a companion bill in the other body shortly. Our legislation would protect family farms, wetlands, and open spaces from being consumed by development, and it has gained broad bipartisan support. Late in the 101st Congress it was endorsed by the American Forestry Association, Ducks Unlimited, Defenders of Wildlife, the Izaak Walton League, the Land Trust Alliance, the Natural Lands Trust, the National Wildlife Federation, the Piedmont Environmental Council, and the Wildlife Management Institute.

We must change Federal estate tax policy to ensure our open spaces are safe from the ravages of estate taxes of as much as 55 percent levied on the development value of undeveloped land. Imagine yourself as a 4th generation family farmer with a 100 acre farm. When you leave the farm to your children, an estate tax may be levied on them not based on \$2,500 per acre for farmland, but valued for development or upscale homes at as much as \$50,000 per acre. This being the case, your children will be forced to sell most if not all of the property to pay estate taxes, and in the process, end four generations of traditional family farming. The sad thing is, this is becoming commonplace across in America.

Mr. Speaker, I am inserting a detailed explanation of my proposal in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and urge my colleagues to cosponsor this measure to protect the environment and an American way of life.

THE OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION TAX ACT OF 1991

Open space farmland, fish, plant and wildlife preserves, forest land and historically important land areas are rapidly being lost to development. Landowners are finding it hard to resist the lucrative development offers made for their land—especially property located near urban areas.

The current income and estate tax laws do not sufficiently encourage the preservation of this property. Landowners may deduct, for income tax purposes, the decrease in the value of their land due to the grant of a perpetual conservation easement, such as a prohibition on development. Code section 170 (a), (h). This relatively modest benefit, however, does not compare with the high-priced development offers made for the property. Moreover, with respect to lower income, "land poor" families, the income tax deduc-

tion is essentially worthless. In addition, despite the granting of an easement, landowners continue to be subject to the full estate tax on the value of this land.

If a landowner retains his valuable and environmentally important land, his heirs may nevertheless be forced to subdivide that land, or sell it in its entirety, in order to pay estate taxes on the value of the land in the estate. Since these sales are more often made to developers than to conservationists, the environmental benefits of the land are often lost forever.

Given the substantial economic pressure landowners face to develop their property and the consequent rapid loss of environmentally important land to development, a change to the estate tax law is needed. Donations of perpetual conservation easements should be encouraged by excluding from the value of the estate the residual value of land subject to a conservation easement. This enhanced benefit not only should be a sufficient incentive for landowner to resist development offers and preserve land in perpetuity for environmental purposes, it will avoid the loss of open space that increasingly results from estate tax forced sales. This approach would provide a significant, much-needed benefit for lower-income, "land poor" families.

This exclusion would apply only to land subject to a conservation easement—that is, land with respect to which a qualified conservation contribution of a qualified real property interest has been made. Thus, the exclusion would apply only to land that has been preserved in perpetuity for conservation purposes, and only where a charity or governmental unit has agreed to ensure that the conservation purposes of the easement will be met in perpetuity. Moreover, the exclusion would apply only to land and not to any improvement to the land or land beneath the improvement.

THE OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION TAX ACT OF 1991: TALKING POINTS

The proposal would encourage the preservation of open space farmland, forest land, historically important land areas, and fish, plant and wildlife preserves by encouraging grants of perpetual conservation easements to protect property most acutely impacted by the financial pressures created by urban/suburban growth. Land encumbered by a conservation easement would not be subject to estate taxes.

"Land poor" families would benefit from the proposal since heirs would no longer be forced to sell or subdivide inherited property to pay the estate tax.

The proposal would guarantee that land is preserved in perpetuity. A perpetual conservation easement generally is extinguished only by a court of law.

The proposal would apply to all types of environmentally endangered lands, including the family farm.

The proposal would enable the easement holder, a charity or governmental unit, to ensure that the land is used in perpetuity for the conservation purposes stated in the easement. As under current law, the easement holder could effectively ensure that the property is being utilized in compliance with the terms of the easement.

The proposal would apply only to land and not to any improvement to the land or land beneath the improvement.

The proposal is supported by major environmental and conservation groups.

Any effect that this proposal may have on federal estate tax receipts would be offset by a deferral in the planned reduction of federal

estate tax rates from 53 or 55 percent to 50 percent.

OUTSTANDING MAN: TOM CROWLEY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I know the other Members of the House join me in recognizing Tom Crowley.

A native of San Francisco, Tom Crowley attended Stanford University. Upon his graduation, he began working for the company his father founded in 1892, Crowley Launch & Tugboat. Mr. Crowley has spent 55 years in the maritime transportation business and is now the chairman and CEO of the Crowley Maritime Corp. which employs over 2,500 people in the bay area.

His Oakland-based company is considered a giant in the shipping industry—the second most profitable liner company in the country and the eighth largest privately owned company in northern California. Both Mr. Crowley and his corporation have received various honors for exceptional achievement including the National Defense Transportation Award and the United Seamen's Service Admiral of the Ocean Sea Award for outstanding contributions to the maritime industry.

The company is involved in a multitude of operations from special marine contract transportation to ocean and harbor barging and towing. In the past, it has been involved in activities varying from ferrying tourists around the San Francisco Bay to hauling cargo in the Caribbean. Recently, the company helped the troops in Operation Desert Storm by leasing several essential vessels to the Government for deployment to the gulf.

Mr. Crowley has striven to improve the shipping industry through research and development. He developed an innovative hulled tanker which helps to prevent ocean oil spills and another floating barge which is equipped to clean up huge spills. The state-of-the-art equipment was used to clean up the oil from the Exxon Valdez disaster in Prince William Sound and will now travel to the Persian Gulf as Crowley Maritime recently was named the prime contractor for the cleanup of the spill in the gulf caused by Iraqi troop destruction of Kuwaiti oil facilities.

After a difficult decade in the 1980's, Tom Crowley has brought his company back into renewed, vigorous, and profitable operations, providing thousands of employees with good jobs and helping promote the economy of the bay area. He reported a 1990 yearly profit of \$20 million for the company and plans on continuing his hard work. At 77 years of age, he has no retirement plans.

Mr. Speaker, please join me and the other Members of Congress in honoring this outstanding man who has contributed so much to the bay area community and the maritime industry.

WELCOME TO OKLAHOMA'S NEW
WASHINGTON OFFICE**HON. BILL BREWSTER**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to rise today to welcome the State of Oklahoma's new liaison office to the Washington scene.

I consider this a positive move to promote Oklahoma's economic development and increase Oklahoma's presence in the Nation's Capital.

Oklahoma previously has had fully staffed offices in Los Angeles and Tokyo—and soon will be opening another new State liaison office in Germany. And, from time to time, our State government has had various individual advocates who have represented the State of Oklahoma in Washington.

But today marks the first time Oklahoma has had a fully staffed office in Washington to assist Oklahoma's local and State governments as well as the congressional delegation.

Today, Oklahoma joins 33 other States who maintain liaison offices in Washington. Our State office is located in the Hall of States on North Capitol Street, along with offices from 28 other States. Our staff will be headed by Dan Cooney, director, and Kristen Ames, deputy director and legislative liaison.

While it has become increasingly important to assist local and State government in their search for Federal funding, it is just as important to assist our congressional delegation in telling the Oklahoma story on such important issues as energy strategy, highway reauthorization, public works, water, and agriculture projects.

I look forward to working with this new office for the improvement of Oklahoma's economy.

A BILL TO IMPROVE THE LOW-
INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDIT**HON. PATSY T. MINK**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to improve the low-income housing tax credit in difficult development areas, like Hawaii. There is a housing crisis in the Nation and areas, such as Hawaii have seen the price of housing soar to exorbitant heights. Middle-income families are forced to pay \$350,000 to \$400,000 for an average home. The poor and disadvantaged have little recourse and those who cannot find low-income housing are forced to join the ranks of the homeless.

In 1986, the Congress instituted the low-income housing tax credit which has helped Hawaii provide affordable housing to its residents. The program encourages the production of low-income housing by offering a tax credit to owners and developers of low-income housing each year for up to 10 years. In Hawaii the program has helped 5 low-income housing projects with 286 units.

However, the credit is not working as well as it could in Hawaii. Because of the high cost of development in Hawaii, even with the tax credit many low-income housing projects are not economically feasible. In fact, the State of Hawaii has been unable to allocate any of its 1990 or 1991 tax credits. In 1989, a housing unit required 4,587 dollars' worth of Federal credits to be constructed in Hawaii as compared to the nationwide figure of \$2,552.

The bill I have introduced today would help solve this problem by allowing projects in difficult development areas to take into account the cost of the land upon which the housing project is built. The price of land is a major factor in determining the economic feasibility of a project and currently it cannot be factored into the formula which determines the amount of the tax credit.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would be of tremendous value to Hawaii by assisting in the construction of desperately needed affordable housing. The bill would also help the 38 other States and territories where the Department of Housing and Urban Development have designated difficult development areas.

I ask my colleagues to join me in support of this bill to improve the low-income housing tax credit in Hawaii and the 38 States and territories that cannot take full advantage of the low-income housing tax credit.

H.R. 2128

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, the breakthroughs in health care technology in recent years have been nothing short of spectacular. Lifelike artificial limbs, rechargeable pacemakers, a tiny manmade intraocular lens which can replace the clouded lens of a cataract patient and restore normal sight—these are but a few of the dramatic developments we have witnessed.

None of us would dispute the fact that medical technology is improving the quality of life of Americans. Yet, new technologies are being developed and marketed so rapidly that their evaluation lags far behind.

Yesterday I introduced what I consider to be important legislation to ensure careful evaluation of new medical technologies, and in turn greater cost containment in the American health care system. This bill, H.R. 2128, calls for an annual review of changes in technology and skill associated with artificial devices and organs and their implantation, to be performed by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment [OTA].

This bill requires OTA to report to Congress how Medicare payments should be altered to reflect these changes. This would keep Medicare payments in line with rapidly changing technology and skills.

Having no formal mechanism to do this has resulted in unreasonable and wasteful reimbursement. The most glaring example, and the one which prompted the initial introduction of this legislation by my colleague, the late Claude Pepper, was the fee paid by Medicare

to physicians for cataract surgery. When the Subcommittee on Health and Long-Term Care examined the fraud, waste, and abuse connected with this procedure several years ago, we found that Medicare was paying \$1,200 per operation to doctors. That fee was established prior to 1981, with new technology and implantation techniques, the same operation took 20 to 30 minutes. Yet Medicare did not begin paying an appropriately lowered rate for more than 5 years.

In a time of spiraling health costs, the Congress needs to do everything possible to make sure that we're at least getting the most bang for the buck with the Federal dollars we are spending. I think my bill would be an important step in that direction, and something that OTA as presently constituted would be able to handle.

Arnold Relman, M.D., editor of the New England Journal of Medicine, made the following statement before the Subcommittee on Health and Long-Term Care: "We need a determined national effort to separate the wheat from the chaff, to identify those procedures that work and those that do not, those that are worth the money and those that are not."

I agree with Dr. Relman's view and urge all my House colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 2128, so that Congress will have benefit of a thorough, expert review of existing technologies and skills that can make laws and set payment rates accordingly.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTH
FLORIDA SHOMRIM SOCIETY**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, a heartwarming article appeared in the Miami Herald, and I would like to bring it to the attention of my colleagues. The article by Carl Goldfarb and entitled "Jewish 'Guardians' Deliver Food Baskets," is about the Shomrim Society delivering food to many needy and elderly Jews during the Passover holiday. Shomrim in Hebrew means guardians, and the article certainly reminds us of the rewarding feelings one receives from giving to those in need.

I am hereby reprinting it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Mary Margaret Marrapode wasn't about to trust strangers. "I'm not opening the door until you tell me who you are," she called out to the men who had come knocking.

When she learned they were Jewish police officers bearing Passover baskets, Marrapode threw the door wide open. Inside, 88-year-old Florence Ross, who depends on Marrapode for care and her walker for getting around, beamed in delight.

"Oh my goodness," she explained, examining the basket's contents. "What a wonder."

So it went Sunday as hands that normally grip pistols instead cradled Passover baskets bulging with matzoh, horse radish and other traditional fare for the Jewish holiday that begins Friday at sundown.

Bob Singer, a Metro-Dade homicide detective, usually spends his time hunting murderers. David Waksman, an assistant state attorney, usually prosecutes them.

Sunday, both joined other members of the South Florida Shomrim Society, a group of Jewish law enforcement officials, to deliver food to indigent or homebound Jews, many of them elderly.

"Usually the most rewarding thing I do is put murderers in jail," said Waksman. "That gets to be depressing."

Singer turned 40 Sunday but he didn't let that keep him away. Fran Miller, a criminal investigator with the state attorney's office, passed up tickets to the Lipton Tennis tournament final. Ken Goodman, an agent with the Drug Enforcement Administration, gave up a morning at home.

They all gathered at the Surfside Community Center. Members of the Jewish War Veterans, Surfside Chapter, bought the food and assembled 36 baskets there, including four for recent Russian emigres. Members of the Shomrim Society, Hebrew for guardians or watchers, delivered the baskets to addresses provided by the Greater Miami Jewish Federation and the Community Council for Jewish Elderly.

In all, working with a variety of agencies, the council supplied 4,000 packages for the homebound or indigent and another 2,000 mini-baskets for elderly Jews in sectarian nursing homes.

At the Surfside center, the Jewish veterans kibitzed as they worked. Herb Schoenfeld, a retired New York City police sergeant who now runs a pretrial intervention program, regaled the crowd with jokes in Yiddish.

One went this way: When two Jewish bumblebees flew up to a house and landed on the flowers, one bee whipped out his yarmulke and put it on.

"Why did you do that?" the other bee asked.

Answered the first bee: "I didn't want to be taken for a wasp."

But the levity soon vanished on the delivery trail.

Waksman and Miller dropped off one basket for Mildred Kaufman, 54, and her husband, Armando, 60, who was born in Cuba and moved to the United States 40 years ago.

Armando Kaufman suffers from a bad heart, diabetes, poor circulation and arthritis. He's looking for work but hasn't been able to find anything.

The Passover package, Mildred Kaufman said, was like manna from heaven. "Every little bit helps," she said.

I would like to commend David Waksman, Bob Singer, and all the members of the Shomrim Society, and the Surfside Jewish War Veterans for donating their time to this worthy cause. It is people like them that brighten the lives of so many needy people in the World. I thank the Surfside Jewish War Veterans and the Shomrim Society for caring.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CALIFORNIA TRIBAL STATUS ACT OF 1991

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the California Tribal Status Act of 1991. Except for a few minor changes, it is identical to the bill I introduced in the 101st Congress.

The bill is intended to provide the starting point for a discussion of the issues affecting California Indians.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will be carefully considered by the Interior Committee in coming months. It will probably change before it will be reported. However, it is important for all Members to realize that we must pass legislation to address the problems of California Indians as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important bill.

A BILL TO ASSIST CERTAIN MILITARY FAMILIES

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I believe in the family. I believe that by keeping families together we give our young people the greatest chance to become well-adjusted and productive members of society. Unfortunately, the drug abuse and violence that permeate today's society present the family with tougher challenges than ever before.

The Government has a special responsibility for military families. Our soldiers dedicate their lives to preserving our freedom and liberty, and in return we should offer them benefits that meet the needs of their families.

A number of cases in my district concerning struggling military families have prompted me to introduce legislation that would help these families stay together. The bill that I am introducing today would make a slight change in eligibility for the military health care system. Although only slight, this change will mean great financial and emotional relief for a few families.

When a child has been abused or neglected, and social service agencies decide to remove the child from the home, social workers first attempt to place the child in another home within the extended family. This placement allows the child to hold onto family bonds that have already formed, and prevents this child from being shuffled from one foster family to another. In short, placement within the extended family provides the best emotional support and stability for the child.

However, if this happens in a military family, some unintended problems crop up for both the family and the child. A child must be adopted, rather than in the legal custody of a member or former member of the military to be eligible for health care benefits due the family. Unless the child is adopted, the family must purchase private health insurance for the child, or he must forgo health benefits entirely. As a whole I do not disagree with this policy of requiring adoption of a child for that child to meet the qualifications as a dependent. I only disagree with the policy when there is a compelling reason for the family not to adopt the child.

In the instance of a grandchild being placed with grandparents, a niece being placed with an uncle, or a sibling with an older sister, adoption of the child is uncomfortable for the whole family. If adopted, the grandchild would

become the brother and brother-in-law to his parents, and the older sibling would become mother to her younger brother. In these instances, we should accept the court's designation of legal custody to be sufficient for eligibility of military health benefits as a dependent of the adult who is awarded custody.

My legislation makes no changes in the military health care system, it just slightly expands the definition of dependent for eligibility in this system. This definition would be expanded to include children under the age of 18, who are relatives of the member or former member of the military, and who are under legal custody, as granted by the courts to the member or former member.

These families are doing their best to stay together. I believe that we owe these military families, who have given so much for our country, a little help. I hope you will join me in supporting this measure.

TRIBUTE TO DETECTIVE SGT. PAUL MURRAY—ONE OF NASSAU COUNTY'S FINEST

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to take the floor and inform my distinguished colleagues of the accomplishments of one of my constituents. On this occasion, I rise to recognize and pay special tribute to Detective Sgt. Paul Murray of the Nassau County, NY Police Department. Det. Sgt. Murray currently resides in Farmingdale and he is a lifelong resident of Nassau County.

Yesterday, April 29, 1991, marked Detective Sergeant Murray's 25th anniversary with the NCPD and, I have been informed, the continuation of an extraordinary record of devotion and service. During his quarter century with Nassau County's finest, Paul Murray has compiled a perfect work attendance record, having never taken even 1 sick day.

Detective Sergeant Murray's complete dedication to his law enforcement responsibilities has been an inspiration to friends, family, and brother officers. For the last 10 years, he has been doing an outstanding job with the NCPD's Juvenile Aid Bureau and has served as the supervisor of the juvenile aid activities of four south shore precincts.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and an honor to represent outstanding individuals like Detective Sgt. Paul Murray in this House. While working with trouble youngsters is an extremely difficult and demanding job, Paul Murray's selfless devotion has helped to ensure that it is done right in Nassau County. I offer him every best wish for continued good health and extend the congratulations and thanks of the people of the Fourth Congressional District.

**AMBASSADOR VERNON WALTERS
MARKS 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF
GOVERNMENT SERVICE**

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, Thursday, May 2, will mark an extraordinary milestone in the history of public service: The 50th anniversary of Ambassador Vernon Walters' entry into Government service. This achievement deserves our highest recognition and gratitude.

Ambassador Walters, who currently serves as United States Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, began his career in public service on May 2, 1941, when he enlisted as a private in the United States Army. In the first of many remarkable accomplishments, he became an officer the very same year, passing through every Army enlisted rank except master sergeant.

Ambassador Walters saw extensive combat duty during the Second World War. He participated in the invasion of North Africa in 1942 and fought until the end of the war in northern Italy. He later saw combat in the Greek civil war, Korea, and Vietnam.

Ambassador Walters' special linguistic talents have enabled him to combine his military career with diplomacy. He has served as a special aide and interpreter to numerous United States general officers and senior diplomats, as well as Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, and Nixon. As military attaché in Brazil, Italy, and France, he also displayed an ability to carry out sensitive diplomatic missions. In perhaps his most noteworthy diplomatic mission, he spirited Henry Kissinger into Paris for the historic secret negotiations with the North Vietnamese in the late 1960's and early 1970's.

Ambassador Walters has served the intelligence community as well as the military and foreign policy establishments. In 1972, while a major general, he was named Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. The 4½ years in which he served the Agency included a 5-month stint as Acting Director. He left the Agency in 1976 and retired from the Army as a lieutenant general.

From 1976 to 1981, Ambassador Walters was out of the Government. During this period, he worked as a consultant, lecturer, and author. In early 1981, he returned to Government as a senior adviser to Secretary of State Alexander Haig. He served in this position for several months until President Reagan nominated him to serve as Ambassador-at-Large. From July 1981 to May 1985, Ambassador Walters traveled to more than 108 countries, covering 1½ million miles as the Reagan administration's chief diplomatic troubleshooter.

In May 1985, Ambassador Walters became the U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, a post which elevated him to membership in President Reagan's cabinet. He served at the United Nations until March 1989, when he left to accept President Bush's appointment as Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany.

As envoy to Germany, Ambassador Walters has seen his career come full circle. Fifty

years ago, he enlisted in the United States Army to fight against Germany in a way which resulted in the division of that country. Approximately 40 years ago, he helped Secretary of State George Marshall launch the economic recovery plan which enabled Germany to get back on its feet. Six months ago, he stood on the steps of the Reichstag Building in Berlin at the moment when Germany became whole again. A few weeks ago, the treaty went into force which formally ended the Second World War.

For 50 years, Ambassador Walters has been in the thick of the great events and decisions that helped to shape the modern world. He has been an extraordinary American public servant and it is fitting that we commemorate this special anniversary by paying him tribute.

**A TRIBUTE TO MIDWOOD HIGH
SCHOOL: REFLECTIONS OF A
PROUD "MIDKID"**

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer to my colleagues a tribute to an institution which had a profound impact on my life, and the lives of thousands of Brooklynites—Midwood High School.

On May 5, Midwood will celebrate its 50th anniversary at a festive reunion at the Jacob K. Javits Center in New York. A thousand graduates from Midwood's half a century of successful and diverse classes will gather for an evening dedicated to renewing old friendships, sharing fond memories, and celebrating the high school's vast contributions to its neighborhood, and indeed, the Nation.

Ever since Mayor LaGuardia dedicated the school 50 years ago, Midwood has maintained a record of academic excellence and community involvement that have earned it a reputation for one of the finest high schools in the country. Midwood's first principal, Dr. Jacob Ross and its second, Dr. Jacob Bernstein, created a school which broke new ground in educational innovation. The experience curriculum and six-major program, for example, were but two of the original initiatives that became models for schools throughout the city.

Our country's greatest resource are our children, and providing them with quality education must be among our highest priorities. Midwood has certainly passed this test. This year, Midwood boasted 7 of the 10 semifinalists in the Westinghouse science talent search. Throughout the 50-year history of this particular event, Midwood has ranked seventh among all the high schools of the country.

Of course, much of the credit for Midwood's outstanding record of student achievement must go to its teachers, who are indeed the backbone of the institution. Fifty years ago, Midwood attracted many teachers who entered the profession during the Great Depression, when jobs in the private sector were scarce. These teachers, like those who followed, were extraordinarily capable, devoted, and resourceful.

Midwood graduates have made laudable contributions to the educational, cultural, political, artistic, and commercial aspects of our society. Its alumni body boasts Matilda Cuomo, Woody Allen, and Erich Siegel. McKinney Russell, the counsel to the U.S. Information Agency, and the noted architect Alan Lapidus, also graduated from Midwood.

Speaking personally, there is no doubt that my academic and extracurricular activities at Midwood profoundly influenced my career. Most of all, I fondly recall my tenure as the "Mayor" of the city of Midwood. Of course, it was terrible to reach the pinnacle of my career at the age of 17. For a high school senior, having an office in B-71 was even more of a thrill than sitting in my office in the U.S. Congress several years later.

Looking back at my experience as mayor, I realize that my most tangible achievement was to persuade the administration to sell three Yankee Doodles for a dime in the school cafeteria instead of two. But this effort taught me a good deal about the cornerstone of political action—how to get along with people. As mayor of Midwood, I first felt the satisfaction of public service, which has been one of the guiding forces in my life ever since.

So, as a proud "Midkid," Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my warmest best wishes to those Midwood graduates who will be celebrating with me on May 5, and to congratulate all of my fellow alumni wherever they may be.

**PROLIFERATION PROFITEERS:
PART 12**

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, I am placing into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the 12th and final of my first set of case studies on foreign companies which have sold nuclear weapons technology to Iraq.

Shortly I will begin another set of a dozen case studies on foreign companies which have exported nuclear items to countries of proliferation concern. I am also including today a chart which lists all 24 of these alleged proliferation profiteers and to whom they sold. You can see that a number of these companies also do business with the United States.

These firms would be hit hard by my Nuclear Non-Proliferation Enforcement Act (H.R. 830). Under this legislation, any foreign firm found selling—without the proper safeguards—nuclear items to countries like Iraq would have its goods barred from entering the United States. This legislation is closely modeled on missile and chemical and biological weapons sanctions which passed Congress last fall. The bill has been endorsed by leading experts in the field of nuclear nonproliferation, such as Gary Milhollin of the Wisconsin project on nuclear arms control.

TWELVE FOREIGN FIRMS REPORTEDLY ENGAGED IN NUCLEAR WEAPONS-RELATED TRADE WITH IRAQ¹

FIRM 12: SCHMIEDEMECCANICA SA
(SWITZERLAND)

Schmiedemeccanica SA is an engineering firm that produces precision forgings for specialized parts and defense products, compo-

nents prepared for assembly, as well as tooling technology. Schmiedemeccanica is suspected of manufacturing several hundred components for a uranium enrichment plant that were confiscated en route to Iraq in July 1990 by German customs officials. The Swiss company, however, said the steel was not "thermally treated" and was not subject

to export restrictions. Technology Development Group (TDG), said by the U.S. Department of Defense to be an Iraqi-run front company based in Britain, bought shares of Schmiedemeccanica and signed a loan agreement that Schmiedemeccanica has confirmed exists. TDG wanted to acquire an 18 percent stake in the firm and paid 3.4 million Swiss francs for its stake of 7 percent.

FOREIGN FIRMS REPORTED TO HAVE ENGAGED IN ILICIT NUCLEAR TRADE—1980-90

Foreign suppliers	Selected Importers of nuclear weapon-related items							U.S. trade relations
	Argentina	Brazil	India	Iraq	Libya	Pakistan	South Africa	
Alfred Hempel (FRG)	X		X			X	X	Yes.
Belgonucleaire (Belgium)					X	X		Yes.
Brazilian Aeronautics Co. (Brazil)				X				Yes.
Cezus (France)						X		French, parent Fecchini, has extensive trade Use.
Consarc Engineering (U.K.)				X				Yes; Parent, Conmac; Engineering based in U.S.
Degussa (FRG)			X					Yes.
Export-Union (FRG)				X				(?)
Gildemeister Projekta (FRG)				X				Yes; shares held thru U.S. litton Industries sub.
H & H Metallform (FRG)				X				(?)
Industries Cardoen (Chile)				X				Firm has attempted to enter U.S. market.
Inter-Nuclear Service (Switzerland)							X	(?)
Leybold (FRG)				X		X	X	(?)
MAN Technoligen (FRG)		X		X				(?)
Matrix-Churhill (U.K.)				X				Yes; former parent of U.S.-based Matrix-Churchill.
Messerschmitt-Belkow-Blohm (FRG)				X				Yes.
Neue-Technoligen (FRG)			X			X	X	Yes.
Nukem (FRG)					X	X	X	Yes; holds 100% of U.S. sub., Nukem Inc.
Orda (Switzerland)	X		X				X	(?)
Radium-Chemie (Switzerland)						X		Yes.
Rohstoff-Einfuhr (FRG)	X		X					(?)
Schaeublin (Switzerland)				X				(?)
Schmiedemeccanica (Switzerland)				X				(?)
Tansnuclear (FRG)					X	X		Yes; held 50% of U.S. sub. until dissolved in 1988.
Zircotube (France)						X		French parent, Pechiney, has extensive trade ties.

Sources: Articles, press reports and studies held by the database and library of the Emerging Nuclear Suppliers Project, Monterey Institute of International Studies. Prepared by C.A. Binkley.

KINGS OF HARLEM: THE RAGING ROOKS OF ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR., JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute today to a remarkable group of young men: the Raging Rooks Chess Team of Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Junior High School in Harlem, who just recently became national chess champions.

All of us in New York City should take pride in their accomplishments. The Raging Rooks, you see, did not have their trophy handed to them on a platter. Like too many other children, many of the students from their junior high school come from families that live in poverty. Most of the chess champions have single parents or live with aunts and grandmothers; some may not have a permanent address or a telephone. One player's family was even burned out of their building by drug dealers.

How then have these students so consistently performed with excellence? Because they could.

Harlem, and indeed the entire city, teems with youth like the Raging Rooks—children filled with promise and hope, bursting with the desire to achieve something with their lives. Yet tragically, society seems to tell them that they cannot achieve, that they have no opportunity, that they need not even try to come in first place.

Well, the Raging Rooks tried—and they succeeded. In doing so, they learned the greatest lesson of all: that they are capable of the best.

As 13-year-old Jonathan Nook said, "Before this, I wouldn't even have thought myself that a national chess champion would come from Harlem. But now everyone has to give us respect. It proves that we may live in a bad neighborhood, but we can do things for ourselves."

First place in a national chess contest is indeed wonderful news, but when one thinks about it, not all that surprising. As their coach said after the tournament, "I knew they could do it."

JOHN J. KOELEMJ HONORED AS 1991 HALL OF FAMER

HON. PETE PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure for me to congratulate John J. Koelemij of Tallahassee, FL, in his induction into the National Housing Hall of Fame. The hall of fame, sponsored by the National Association of Home Builders, honors individuals who have actively worked toward the betterment of the American housing industry. John J. Koelemij is such an individual and it is an honor for me to congratulate him on his achievements.

Mr. Koelemij is a homebuilder from Tallahassee and has been active in the industry for over 33 years. He served as president of the National Association of Home Builders in 1985

and, since that time, remains active in all levels of the association. A native of the Netherlands, Koelemij came to the United States in 1954 and launched his homebuilding career through his own Orange State Construction company in Tallahassee. John's business is credited with the building of more than 3,000 housing units in Florida.

On the local level, Mr. Koelemij served as president of the Tallahassee Builders Association in 1958 and in 1964 and as the president of the Florida Home Builders Association in 1966. He was the Florida association's first "Builder of the Year" in 1974, and he was among the State's first class of Florida Housing Hall of Fame members in 1990. He also was appointed by two Florida Governors to serve as chairman of the Governor's Council on State Housing Goals.

Ever since John Koelemij was granted citizenship in the United States, he has been driven by a sense of patriotism that has allowed him to help others work relentlessly for their American dream—the right to own their own homes. Through his unending devotion to his work, John has been successful in his endeavors to expand the homebuilding industry in Florida.

In his community, John has provided growth direction on the planning commission, worked with United Way, and established a mental health clinic. Through his construction business came other tangible contributions; housing for all income ranges for Tallahasseeans, in addition to apartments, offices, and commercial buildings.

John Koelemij's relentless dedication to the housing industry has borne fruit for homebuilders all across the Nation. By representing

¹Sources: BBC Television Network, Sept. 30, 1990 by Jane Corbin; International Defense Directory, 1987, p. 396 by Interavia SA; Journal De Geneve,

Sept. 15, 1990, p. 13; New York Times, Dec. 23, 1990, pp. A1, A4 by J. Brooke, F. Protzman, M. Wines; Nuclear Week Aug. 23, 1990, p. 13 by Mark Hubbs;

Sunday Times, Dec. 16, 1990, pp. 1-2, 4-5; Die Welt, Aug. 2, 1990, p. 8.

the national association through his lobbying efforts, John has been responsible for forging a working relationship between government and private enterprise. John is an effective spokesperson for his industry because he knows that the fight for housing issues must be fought on both sides of the aisle, and his lobbying skills have been successful within the spirit of bipartisanship.

On behalf of my fellow Tallahasseeans, and Floridians all across the State, I congratulate John on this honor that has been bestowed upon him by those who know his accomplishments best—his fellow builders.

RAIL STRIKE

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, on April 17, 1991, Congress, recognizing the dangerous repercussions a rail strike could have on the American economy and American jobs, acted swiftly and decisively to keep the trains running. And we did so without prejudicing the legitimate concerns of either side. I was pleased to see that one of the Nation's major rail companies took the time to thank Congress publicly in the April 22 edition of Roll Call for our rapid attention and fairness. At a time when our actions are routinely analyzed and criticized, we can stand by our works on the rail strike with pride.

COMPOST BILLS INTRODUCED

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing three bills that will promote the practice of composting. As you know, the United States faces a severe and worsening crisis in solid waste management. Waste disposal has become increasingly impractical due to environmental contamination, escalating fees, the closing of disposal facilities, and difficulties in siting new facilities. With all of these problems, we must recognize that composting is a feasible solution to help deal with the increasing amounts of garbage entering our waste stream. A little known fact is that 30 to 60 percent of the waste produced by the United States is compostable. And not only is compost a safe way to manage waste materials, it is useful as a soil amendment.

In order to expedite the research of compost and its applications, I have introduced three bills. The first bill would establish a pilot program on a Department of Defense facility for the composting of yard and cafeteria waste. The second bill requires the Secretary of Transportation to conduct research on the management of waste found along Federal-aid highways, including the application of compost in landscaping and roadside development of these highways. The third bill requires the Secretary of Commerce to establish a pro-

gram for providing grants to projects that promote the composting of the solid waste produced by the fishing industry.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support these composting initiatives. We have a responsibility to deal with our national garbage crisis which is filling our landfills and contaminating our ground water. Composting can be a major part of the answer.

H. MILLER LANIER, CHAIRMAN OF THE TENNESSEE AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend H. Miller Lanier for his dedication to improving the quality and safety of air travel in middle Tennessee and, indeed, across America.

Mr. Lanier has devoted the last 50 years to training pilots and examining policy for the Federal Aviation Administration. At Middle Tennessee State University and other aerospace programs he logged over 30,000 hours of flight time as a pilot and instructor. He has served as chairman of the Tennessee Aeronautics Commission and a consultant to the aerospace department at M.T.S.U.

Mr. Lanier has been a national leader for the advancement of American aviation. The FAA presented him with its silver medal for distinguished service because of his extensive work in policymaking and success in developing safety-conscious and reliable pilots.

As someone who is concerned about aviation policy, I admire his contributions in these areas. His accomplishments demand that we respect him, honor him, and—most of all—that we thank him.

CLAMSHELLS PERFORM

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate a small business in my district that, like many businesses in the United States, supported the Allied presence in the Persian Gulf.

We've all read about the ingenious way in which our troops protected their equipment from the powder-like sand in the Saudi desert. Fewer of us have read about the superb—to use the accolades of AVSCOM—aviation maintenance shelters supplied by Clamshell Buildings of Santa Barbara.

These shelters are ingeniously designed to be easily erected and dismantled, and they can be used again. The ends can open and shut, much like a clamshell. The Army was able to erect these structures in the Saudi desert with very little site preparation and shield Apache helicopters, with their blades on, from the Sun and sand while maintenance work was performed. The protective covering

was especially colored to fade into the sand and the Army reported that from 700 meters, these structures were virtually invisible.

On February 5, the Army Aviation Association of America honored Clamshell Buildings by presenting it with a special small business award, not only for the technical attributes of their shelters, but for their quick and competent response to an urgent Army request for a large number of shelters in a short space of time.

I'm certain that my colleagues join me in extending our congratulations and thanks to Clamshell for its fine performance and contribution to our aircraft readiness in the Persian Gulf.

THE GOLD STAR MOTHERS ASSOCIATION

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention an organization in my district called the Gold Star Mothers Association. These women have been actively working to restore the original language of the law providing gold star lapel pins to the dependents of every member of the Armed Forces who dies as a result of an injury or illness sustained in the line of duty.

Until 1958, a gold medal of honor, a lapel pin, was given to the family members of all service men and women who were killed in the line of duty. Then, however, the law was changed. Only those who were killed while engaged in conflict with a foreign enemy were awarded the pin.

Last year, I introduced legislation that would change the law back to its original form. The families of our brave service personnel deserve this small token of appreciation from their country.

With the present law intact, the families of those sailors who died in the recent U.S.S. Iowa explosion would not receive the gold lapel pin, because the United States was not participating in an official "armed conflict."

There are other tragic incidents, including that of a pilot, who having flown 28 missions in Vietnam, flew his 29th in a bombing mission over Cambodia. Upon returning to his aircraft carrier, the plane failed to negotiate the landing when the arrester cable snapped, sending it careening off the ship's side. Because the United States was not formally at war with Cambodia his dependents were unable to receive the gold star lapel pin.

Please join me in correcting these inequities.

**A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
THE BROTHERS OF THE HOLY
CROSS OF ST. ANTHONY PARISH
IN LONG BEACH**

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to, and acknowledge my deep respect for, the Brothers of the Holy Cross of St. Anthony Parish in Long Beach. This organization, which has provided a great service to the Catholic youth of Long Beach, will commemorate its 50 years of service at St. Anthony High School during a Mass of Thanksgiving on ascension Thursday, May 9, 1991. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my deepest appreciation for their years of service to both the Catholic church and the community.

In 1941, the pastor of St. Anthony Parish in Long Beach, Msgr. Bernard J. Dolan, decided to establish a high school for boys. After meeting with Father John Cavanaugh, the president of the University of Notre Dame, Monsignor Dolan determined that the group most fit to conduct the school was the Brothers of the Holy Cross.

Monsignor Dolan's plan to start a boy's high school was approved and the Brothers of the Holy Cross agreed to run it. Five brothers were sent from Notre Dame, IN to begin transforming the youth of Long Beach into well-educated young men. These original five men established the tradition that has been followed by the Brothers at St. Anthony to this day.

Over their 50 years at St. Anthony, many brothers have come and gone. However, the needs of the students and the service provided by the brothers have remained constant. The brothers have been a blessing to St. Anthony High School and an asset to the Archdiocese of Los Angeles and the greater Long Beach community.

Today, St. Anthony High School continues to celebrate its past and its present, keenly looking forward to a very bright future. My wife Lee joins me in extending our congratulations to the Brothers of the Holy Cross for their out-

standing commitment and service. We wish God's blessing on the brothers for another successful 50 years.

**A TRIBUTE TO DOROTHY
EISENBERG**

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding member of the Las Vegas community. On Monday, May 6, 1991, the Las Vegas school district will honor Dorothy Eisenberg with the dedication of an elementary school in her name. This great honor is bestowed upon her for her outstanding community service.

Mrs. Eisenberg has been a Las Vegas-resident for 27 years during which time she has spent countless hours working to improve life in our community. Mrs. Eisenberg received her bachelor of science degree from Temple University in Philadelphia, PA. From 1971-73 she served as president of the League of Women Voters, of Las Vegas Valley. As president of the League of Women Voters, she actively lobbied for a package of environmental bills which included legislation on air pollution, water pollution, and solid waste disposal.

In 1974 Governor O'Callaghan appointed Mrs. Eisenberg to the Employee Management Relations Board and from 1977-81 she served as chairman of this board.

Her long service to her community and her faith continued in 1979 as she became the first woman to hold the prestigious position of president of the Jewish Federation of Las Vegas. She served in this position for 2 years after which she served as the debate chairman for debates sponsored by the League of Women Voters for the elections of Governor and sheriff.

From 1983-89 Mrs. Eisenberg chaired the community planning council for the United Way. Organized and set up by Mrs. Eisenberg, this was the first such group for the local United Way.

Still very active in public service, Dorothy Eisenberg currently serves as the president of

the Women's Democratic Club of Clark County.

I urge my fellow Members of Congress to join me in honoring this extraordinary woman for the contributions she has made throughout her lifetime of service. We look forward to her continued participation for the betterment of the Las Vegas community.

A TRIBUTE TO CLIFFORD EAGLES

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the outstanding contributions and fine public service of Clifford Eagles of Yucaipa, CA. Known as one of the area's finest educators, Cliff will be honored in June as he retires after many years of teaching.

Cliff was born and raised in Yale, OK, and received his BS and MS degrees in biology at Oklahoma State University. Cliff began teaching at Eisenhower High School when it opened in 1959. Six years later, he transferred to San Geronio High School upon its opening and served as chairman of the science department for several years. He has remained at San Geronio teaching biology and laboratory physiology.

In past years he has been the recipient of both a National Science Foundation grant and Ford Foundation grant. The Ford Foundation money was spent funding research classes in biology at San Geronio.

During his well-deserved retirement, Cliff plans to spend a great deal of time traveling, as well as spending time with his two children, Laura and Dan, and two grandchildren, Jenna and Nicole.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues today in recognizing the fine achievements of Cliff Eagles. He is a model educator, a man who has dedicated his career to professional and community service. It is fitting that the House honor him today for his successful and selfless career.